United Nations

Report of the Acting Executive Director of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research

General Assembly
Official Records • Forty-seventh Session
Supplement No. 14 (A/47/14)

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NOTE

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INTRODUCTION

1. Pursuant to the recurrent request from the General Assembly (including its resolution 46/180 of 19 December 1991), UNITAR has continued to focus its efforts on training activities. This should be self-evident in the present report.

2. The period under review in this report (1 July 1990-30 June 1992) was characterized by the same difficulties as were faced by the Institute since the beginning of its restructuring process. While the amount of voluntary contributions to the UNITAR General Fund has been steadily decreasing, the grants allocated for special purpose training activities have been regularly and rather rapidly increasing.

3. Voluntary contributions to the General Fund amounted to only US$ 1,040,812 during the period under review. For their part, the special purpose grants have continued to increase and have reached $6,747,624 during the biennium under review.

4. In spite of staff reduction, the volume of UNITAR activities has grown, as indicated in annexes I and III to the present report, as regards both the number of training events organized (98), and the number of participants (3,847). The time span of individual programmes has also grown considerably, as some intensive courses cover a period of up to six months.

5. Two other recent and important features of the UNITAR training programmes include their growing decentralization and their increased reliance on inter-agency cooperation. As it appears from the annexed tables, courses have been organized *in situ*, at country or subregional level in Africa, Asia, Latin America and Europe. They rely as much as possible on existing training centres in the field. Through their development and diversification these courses attract interest and cooperation from institutions both within and outside the United Nations system.

6. A major UNITAR innovation, introduced in response to a request by the Secretary-General, is the training programme in peace-keeping and peacemaking. Launched in the fall of 1991, this programme is designed to promote "peace-keeping literacy" in the widest sense among United Nations staff members and the diplomatic personnel of permanent missions. The programme comprises peace-keeping forums, training seminars/workshops, instructional video series, simulation exercises and seminars on the organization of regional training centres.

CHAPTER I

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE TRAINING PROGRAMME

A. Training for multilateral diplomacy and international cooperation (format as under sect. B)

1. New York Office

(a) United Nations/UNITAR fellowship programme in international law (The Hague, 2 July-10 August 1990)

7. The fellowship training programme on international law was designed for government legal advisers and university scholars from developing countries. The programme consisted of three components: (a) core part of the training course programme organized in cooperation with The Hague Academy of International Law; (b) attendance of the international law seminar organized in connection with the annual session of the International Law Commission at Geneva; (c) practical training in the Office of Legal Affairs of one of the entities of the United Nations.

(b) Special training programme for Maltese government officials (Valletta, 16-20 July 1990)

8. Forty-four participants attended this one-week training course. The basic objectives of the course were: (a) to familiarize the participants with the role and functions of the United Nations and its principal organs; (b) to familiarize them with the economic and social issues considered at the United Nations and with the main organs dealing with such issues; (c) to help to improve the participants' understanding of negotiating processes and techniques; and (d) to give to the participants a better understanding of the relationship between the United Nations and Member States.

(c) General briefing for new delegates on the work of the forty-fifth session of the General Assembly (New York, 19 and 20 September 1990)

9. This briefing was designed for all those representatives who were attending a session of the General Assembly for the first time. Participants were briefed on the procedures and the agenda of the General Assembly and its Main Committees. They were also provided with practical information on the various services available to delegates.

(d) Special briefing for new delegates on the work of the Fifth Committee of the General Assembly (New York, 21 September 1990)

10. This briefing highlighted the specific functions of the Fifth Committee and its related organs, particularly the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and the Committee for Programme and Coordination.

(e) Orientation course on the Security Council for members of the Council
(New York, 3-6 December 1990)

11. The main purpose of the course was to enable representatives of newly elected members of the Security Council, as well as newly arrived representatives of other members of the Council, to familiarize themselves with the work and the procedures of that principal organ of the United Nations.

(f) French language workshop on the structure, retrieval and use of United Nations documentation
(New York, 11-15 February 1991)

12. The workshop was designed for documents officers, librarians and other members of permanent missions who work with or are in charge of document collections.

(g) Regional refresher course on international law for senior government legal advisers of countries of southern Africa
(Windhoek, 12-22 February 1991)

13. Twenty-nine participants attended this regional training and refresher course in international law for senior government legal advisers and university professors from countries of southern Africa, co-sponsored by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Namibia. The following institutions contributed to this venture: United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, United Nations Centre for Human Rights, United Nations Environment Programme and the European Economic Community.

(h) Joint UNITAR/FASID (Foundation for Advanced Studies on International Development) course on international organizations
(New York, 18-22 March 1991)

14. Twenty Japanese mid-career government officials attended the course. The basic objectives of the course were: (a) to familiarize the participants with the role and functions of the United Nations and its principal organs; (b) to help to improve the participants' understanding of negotiating processes and techniques; and (c) to give to the participants a better understanding of the United Nations system.

(i) Course on basic economic concepts and international economic issues
(New York, 6 March-15 May 1991)

15. The course focused on the basic economic concepts and current international economic issues and was designed for members of permanent missions who are involved in these matters.

(j) Orientation course for new members of permanent missions to the United Nations
(New York, 18-22 March 1991)

16. The main objectives of the course were the following: (a) to familiarize the participants with the role and functions of the United Nations and its

principal organs; (b) to help them to improve their understanding of negotiating processes and techniques within the United Nations context; (c) to help them to gain a better understanding of the functions of a permanent mission and of the role of a diplomat in a multilateral setting; and (d) to help them to increase their awareness of the role and some of the services performed by the Secretariat.

(k) Workshop on international affairs
(New York, 12 April-28 June 1991)

17. This workshop, held once a week for a period of 12 weeks, was intended to give members of permanent missions an overview of the various aspects of the activities of the United Nations system. The workshop was also open to staff members of the United Nations and affiliated organizations.

(l) English language workshop on the structure, retrieval and use of United Nations documentation
(New York, 20-24 May 1991)

18. The workshop was designed for documents officers, librarians and other members of permanent missions who work with or are in charge of document collections.

(m) Joint UNITAR/EDI World Bank seminar on international development issues
(Washington, D.C., 31 May-14 June 1991)

19. The seminar was organized jointly by UNITAR and the Economic Development Institute (EDI) of the World Bank and was attended by 25 senior diplomats from permanent missions to the United Nations in New York. The seminar objectives were twofold: (a) to deepen and update the participants' knowledge and understanding of selected international issues related to the agenda of the Second Committee of the General Assembly; and (b) to familiarize the participants with the new roles of the World Bank Group and the International Monetary Fund, especially in the fields of international capital flows, international trade and environment and development.

(n) Workshop on the negotiation of international legal instruments
(New York, 17-20 June 1991)

20. The workshop was designed for members of permanent missions who do not have a legal background and who are involved in the process of drafting and negotiating international legal instruments in various bodies of the United Nations.

(o) United Nations/UNITAR Fellowship Programme in International Law
(The Hague, 1 July-9 August 1991)

21. The fellowship training programme on international law was designed for government legal advisers and university scholars from developing countries. The programme consisted of three components: (a) core part of the training course programme organized in cooperation with The Hague Academy of International Law; (b) attendance of the international law seminar organized in connection with the annual session of the International Law Commission in Geneva; (c) practical training in the Office of Legal Affairs of one of the entities of the United Nations.

(p) General briefing for new delegates on the work of the forty-sixth session of the General Assembly
(New York, 18 and 19 September 1991)

22. This briefing was designed for all those representatives who were attending a session of the General Assembly for the first time. Participants were briefed on the procedures and the agenda of the General Assembly and its Main Committees. They were also provided with practical information on the various services available to delegates.

(q) Special briefing for new delegates on the work of the Fifth Committee of the General Assembly
(New York, 20 September 1991)

23. This briefing highlighted the specific functions of the Fifth Committee and its related organs, particularly the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and the Committee for Programme and Coordination.

(r) Special briefing for new delegates on the work of the Sixth Committee of the General Assembly
(New York, 20 September 1991)

24. This briefing on the various aspects of the work of the Sixth Committee and its related organs was held at the request of several delegations.

(s) Orientation course on the Security Council for members of the Council
(New York, 2-6 December 1991)

25. The main purpose of the course was to enable representatives of newly elected members of the Security Council, as well as newly arrived representatives of other members of the Council, to familiarize themselves with the work and the procedures of that principal organ of the United Nations.

(t) French language workshop on the structure, retrieval and use of United Nations documentation
(New York, 24-28 February 1992)

26. The workshop was designed for documents officers, librarians and other members of permanent missions who work with or are in charge of document collections.

(u) Orientation course for new members of permanent missions on the work of the United Nations
(New York, 16-20 March 1992)

27. The main objectives of the course were the following: (a) to familiarize the participants with the role and functions of the United Nations and its principal organs; (b) to help them to improve their understanding of negotiating processes and techniques within the United Nations context; (c) to help them to gain a better understanding of the functions of a permanent mission and of the role of a diplomat in a multilateral setting; and (d) to help them to increase their awareness of the role and some of the services performed by the Secretariat.

(v) Joint UNITAR/EDI World Bank seminar on international development issues
(Washington, D.C., 14-26 June 1992)

28. The seminar was organized jointly by UNITAR and EDI of the World Bank and was attended by 22 senior diplomats from permanent missions to the United Nations in New York. The seminar objectives were twofold: (a) to deepen and update the participants' knowledge and understanding of selected international issues related to the agenda of the Second Committee of the General Assembly; and (b) to familiarize the participants with the new roles of the World Bank Group and the International Monetary Fund, especially in the fields of international capital flows, international trade and environment and development.

(w) Workshop on the negotiation of international legal instruments
(New York, 22-25 June 1992)

29. The workshop was designed for members of permanent missions who do not have a legal background and who are involved in the process of drafting and negotiating international legal instruments in various bodies of the United Nations.

2. Geneva Office

30. The training programmes in multilateral diplomacy and international cooperation have evolved in response to demonstrated needs, and only after a thorough study of specific training needs and means to ascertain that there would be no duplication of efforts. These training programmes are primarily designed for the benefit of diplomats, members of the permament missions at Geneva. The programmes in multilateral diplomacy comprise three types of training - orientation, awareness and skills-building training.

31. Increasingly, the same programmes are now designed to be conducted on request, and specifically tailored for government officials dealing with the United Nations system. These courses can take place in the requesting country or region, or in New York or Geneva. In the period covered by the present report, two specially tailored programmes were offered to diplomats of Japan and Viet Nam. As has been the case in the past, requests or suggestions from permanent missions concerning the design or contents of the courses will be carefully studied and put into practice, human and material resources permitting.

(a) Seminar on the settings, issues and techniques of multilateral economic negotiations
(Geneva, 23-26 October 1990)

32. The objective of this seminar was to provide knowledge on the setting, issues and techniques of economic negotiations with due consideration to specific aspects of different United Nations organs and their conferences. The seminar attracted 28 diplomats charged with the affairs of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), and other economic organizations in Geneva.

(b) Workshop on international economic development
(Geneva, 9 January 1990)

33. As in previous years, this workshop was organized by the UNITAR European Office and the "Centre d'Etudes et de Recherches sur le Développement International" (CERDI) of Clermont Ferrand University in France. It was addressed to university teachers, academic researchers and graduate students from CERDI specializing in development studies. Seventy-four participants discussed different aspects of economic development.

(c) Introduction to international economics
(Geneva, 25 February-1 March 1991)

34. This course is designed for diplomats who are not specialized in economics but who deal with economic issues within the context of their work at the United Nations at Geneva. The course was conducted by a senior officer of UNCTAD; it covered the basic concepts and principles of economic relations and treated certain major economic development questions. Twenty-six diplomats attended.

(d) Law and procedures of multilateral economic negotiations in the United Nations
(Geneva, 8-12 April 1991)

35. This training course aimed at studying the structure, terminology and context of international legal instruments used in the United Nations. Twenty-eight diplomats participated in the course, which was conducted by a senior legal officer of UNCTAD. It is also offered in French.

(e) UNITAR/IIAP seminar on multilateral diplomacy and international cooperation (French)
(Geneva, 15-20 April 1991)

36. This training programme was organized in collaboration with the "Institut International d'Administration Publique" (IIAP) in Paris. It was addressed to mid-career diplomats from francophone countries and aimed at familiarizing the participants with the work of international organizations and the permanent missions. Thirty-six participants attended.

(f) The structure and the functions of the principal organs of the United Nations organization (English/French)
(Geneva, 22-26 April and 29 April-3 May 1991)

37. The purpose of these courses was to provide a general overview of the United Nations system, to examine the characteristics of its principal organs, to study the procedures of these organs, and to familiarize participants with the practice of negotiating and drafting resolutions. Forty-four diplomats participated in these courses.

(g) The structure, retrieval and use of United Nations documentation
(Geneva, 28-30 May 1991)

38. This workshop was designed for document specialists, librarians, diplomats and other personnel in permanent missions who are in charge of

document collections. The workshop's objectives were to broaden and update the participants' knowledge of the relationship between the structure of the United Nations and its documentation, to develop skills in retrieving information from complex sources within the United Nations system, to identify and use the various instruments published by the Organization and to provide skills for maintaining document collections in an effective manner. Twenty-five members of permanent missions attended the workshop.

(h) International law programme
(Geneva, 3-21 June 1991)

39. This scholarship programme is organized on an annual basis under the United Nations Programme for the Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law and in collaboration with the United Nations Office of Legal Affairs. Five selected participants came to Geneva to participate in the International Law Seminar organized in connection with the session of the International Law Commission and/or to be trained in one of the Geneva-based United Nations organs or agencies.

(i) Procedures for the settlement of disputes at GATT (English/French)
(Geneva, 5-6 June and 19-20 June 1991)

40. These workshops explained the institutional structure of GATT and its basic rules and described the processes used by the contracting parties to resolve trade disputes within the GATT system. It was geared towards diplomats in charge of GATT affairs within their missions. Fifty members of permanent missions attended these courses.

(j) The setting, issues and techniques of multilateral economic negotiations
(English/French)
(Geneva, 10-14 June and 2-6 December 1991)

41. The objective of these seminars was to provide knowledge on the setting, issues and techniques of economic negotiations with due consideration to specific aspects of different United Nations organs and their conferences. The seminars attracted 46 diplomats charged with the affairs of UNCTAD, GATT and other economic organizations at Geneva.

(k) Orientation seminar for newly accredited members of permanent missions
(English/French)
(Geneva, 20-22 November 1991)

42. The purpose of this course was to acquaint the participants with the role and functions of the United Nations system at Geneva. It also covered the role of a diplomat in a multilateral setting. The course programme included study visits to the World Health Organization (WHO) and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). Some 58 members of permanent missions attended this course.

(l) Training in multilateral diplomacy for Vietnamese government officials
(Hanoi, Viet Nam, 10-21 February 1992

43. This course was designed specifically for the Vietnamese Government as an extension of the UNITAR training programme in multilateral diplomacy and

international cooperation. It was addressed to government officials who deal regularly with the United Nations and its specialized agencies. The objectives of the workshop were to provide participants with an introduction to development diplomacy and international negotiations, to familiarize participants with the workings of GATT, and to provide participants with knowledge of the setting, issues and techniques of multilateral economic negotiations. Twenty-nine government officials attended the workshop.

(m) UNITAR/FASID training course on international organizations
(Geneva, 9-20 March 1992)

44. UNITAR organized this training programme on international organizations and multilateral economic negotiations following a request from the Foundation for Advanced Studies on International Development (FASID) in Tokyo. It was addressed to mid-level Japanese government officials involved in international cooperation. The purpose of the course was to familiarize participants with international organizations with a special focus on development issues in a multilateral framework. Furthermore it aimed at introducing participants to the setting, issues and techniques involved in multilateral economic negotiations. Twenty government officials attended the course.

(n) Introduction to international economics
(Geneva, 6-10 April 1992)

45. This course was designed to provide training in international economics for diplomats who are not specialized in economics but who must deal with economic issues within the context of their work at the United Nations at Geneva. Thirty participants attended this course which was also conducted in the spring of 1991. The course provided participants with an introduction to the basic concepts and theories of international economics and gave an update of recent economic developments and problems.

(o) Seminar on the structure and functioning of the principal organs of the United Nations (English/French)
(Geneva, 27 April-1 May and 4-6 May 1992)

46. The objective of these courses was to provide a general overview of the United Nations system, to examine the characteristics of its six principal organs, and to study the procedures and practices of these organs. Furthermore, it attempted to examine the decision-making process of various United Nations organs and to familiarize participants with the practice of negotiating and drafting resolutions by means of a simulation exercise. Thirty-seven diplomats participated in these courses.

(p) Seminar on the structure, retrieval and use of United Nations documentation
(Geneva, 11-13 May 1992)

47. This workshop was organized in cooperation with the United Nations Library for the benefit of document specialists, librarians, and diplomats who are actively engaged in information retrieval or the maintenance of document collections within their permanent mission. The objectives were to deepen and update the participants' knowledge and understanding of the inter-relationship between the structure and activities of the United Nations system and its

documentation. Furthermore it aimed to develop skills in retrieving information, to familiarize participants with relevant reference tools, and to give participants the skills effectively to organize and maintain document collection. Twenty-two members of permanent missions attended the workshop.

(q) Procedures for the settlement of commercial disputes at GATT (Geneva, 26-27 May 1992)

48. The objective of this workshop was to explain dispute settlement procedures, including mediation and conciliation, that are used in GATT. The workshop proceeded from an explanation of the institutional structure of GATT and its basic rules, to a descriptive analysis of the processes used by the contracting parties to resolve trade disputes. Thirty-three members of permanent missions involved with the affairs of GATT and UNCTAD attended this course.

(r) The setting, issues and techniques of multilateral economic negotiations (French)
(Geneva, 1-5 June 1992)

49. The objective of this seminar was to provide knowledge on the setting, issues and techniques of economic negotiations with due consideration to specific aspects of different United Nations organs and their conferences. The seminar attracted 15 diplomats charged with the affairs of UNCTAD, GATT, and other economic organizations at Geneva.

(s) International law programme (Geneva, 1-19 June 1992)

50. This scholarship programme is organized on an annual basis under the United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law and in collaboration with the United Nations Office of Legal Affairs. Selected participants came to Geneva to participate in the International Law Seminar organized in connection with the session of the International Law Commission and/or to be trained in one of the Geneva-based United Nations organs or agencies.

3. Peace-keeping and peacemaking training programmes

51. Peace-keeping forums organized to provide permanent missions to the United Nations and the specialized agencies with regularly updated information relating to ongoing peace-keeping activities were the following:

(a) The prospects for Cambodia, held on 20 November 1991. This was the Institute's first peace-keeping forum on Cambodia and it was supported by the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs in South-East Asia. There were 48 participants from 43 permanent missions and one from a specialized agency;

(b) Yugoslavia: a new challenge for the United Nations, held on 24 January 1992. The Institute's second peace-keeping forum on Yugoslavia was supported by the Office for Special Political Affairs. There were 75 participants from 66 permanent missions, two from the observer missions and six specialized agencies;

(c) United Nations involvement in verifying the Angolan Peace Accords, held on 18 March 1992. The Institute's third peace-keeping forum on Angola was supported by the Department of Peace-keeping Operations. There were 45 participants from 44 permanent missions, two observer missions and six agencies and departments of the United Nations;

(d) Somalia, held on 6 May 1992. The Institute's fourth peace-keeping forum was supported by the Department of Peace-keeping Operations. There were 65 participants from 61 permanent missions and one from the United Nations;

(e) The Blue Guards, held on 17 June 1992. The Institute's fifth peace-keeping forum was supported by the Department of Humanitarian Affairs and the Office of General Services. There were 38 participants from 37 permanent missions, two from observer missions and three from specialized agencies.

52. The New York training seminar on peace-keeping was held from 23 to 27 March 1992. It was organized to develop a working understanding and knowledge of peace-keeping operations as a major instrument of the United Nations for the maintenance of international peace and security and was the UNITAR pilot New York training seminar on peace-keeping. The seminar was supported by the Office of Human Resources Management and the Department of Peace-keeping Operations.

53. The one-week seminar had 24 participants from permanent missions, four from the specialized agencies, seven from the United Nations Secretariat and six observers. Each participant and the permanent missions received a report.

B. Training for economic and social development

54. As explicitly stated in its Statutes, the mandate of UNITAR also encompasses training for enhancing economic and social development. Responsibility for these specific training programmes has been entrusted to the UNITAR European Office at Geneva. The programmes have developed rapidly over the past few years. The curriculum of each training programme is designed following a similar procedure: survey of training needs and inventory of means, definition of target groups, and the proposal of the structure, content and sequence of the training programme. All training programmes in economic and social development are implemented in collaboration with "lead agencies" within the United Nations system, and specialized centres, institutes and non-governmental organizations. UNITAR has launched three main training programmes in economic and social development during the period under review:

(a) Training in environmental and natural resources management;

(b) Training on the legal aspects of debt nanagement;

(c) Training for disaster relief managers in the countries of the Sahel.

55. These training programmes were funded exclusively from extrabudgetary sources. In this respect, assistance from bilateral and multilateral donors is very encouraging. During the period under review, UNITAR has consolidated

its efforts and further developed its capacity to design and implement relevant, innovative, practical and cost-effective training programmes.

1. Environmental and natural resources management

56. The Institute's environmental and natural resources management training programmes started in 1986. As described in the following pages, they include a number of activity areas. The first programme was the UNEP/UNITAR training for scientists and planners from developing countries in the use of Geographical Information Systems (GIS) and Image Processing Systems (IPS) for natural resource management. Based in Switzerland initially, the programmes have since been moved to various sites in developing countries themselves. The length and format of the sessions have also changed. Courses and workshops are now shorter, more intensive and applications oriented.

57. The second area of activities is the joint International Register of Potentially Toxic Chemicals (IRPTC)/UNITAR programme for the implementation of the London Guidelines for the Exchange of Information on Chemicals in International Trade. Once again, very technical hands-on sessions are combined with overall policy evaluations. The programme, similar to the other activities, relies on a wide range of partners from the United Nations system to academia to the private sector and proposes workshops and seminars at national and regional levels.

58. Finally, a whole new range of programmes are being developed under the UNITAR environmental negotiation and dispute resolution programme. Again, in close cooperation with partners in the United Nations system, as well as in academia and the private sector, the programme will address environmental issues that could benefit from negotiations, either at the national or the international level.

59. Increasingly, the various components of the environmental training programme are being integrated and used as a coherent whole in new activities. Training in areas dealing with global conventions or with the introduction of environmental guidelines, for example, will use the know-how from all segments and programmes. UNITAR is thus being called to "package" its programmes, both conceptually and practically, so as to bring pragmatic technical and management responses to specific and general environmental concerns.

(a) UNEP/UNITAR environmental training programme in geographical information systems for natural resources management

60. During the period under review, a number programmes in Geographical Information Systems (GIS) for natural resources and environmental management were conducted by UNITAR, which can be divided in several sections related to regions or topics:

(a) Annual GIS courses at the Ecole Polytechnique Fédérale de Lausanne (EPFL);

(b) Activities at or related to the International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD) at Kathmandu, Nepal;

(c) Introductory workshops in GIS and GIS-related topics for scientists and planners of developing and recovering countries;

(d) Follow-up or advanced GIS training workshops/seminars; and

(e) Other GIS-related seminars/workshops.

These activities are described in greater detail below.

(i) Training programme in geographic information systems for environmental management
(Lausanne, Switzerland, 7 January-11 May 1991;
11 January-15 May 1992)

61. Since 1987, UNITAR has conducted a four-month long training programme in partnership with the Ecole Polytechnique Fédérale de Lausanne (EPFL), Department for Agriculture, Environment, and Survey Engineering (AESE). The course, developed by UNEP, UNITAR and EPFL, was in 1991 attended by six scientists from Mexico, the Niger, Senegal, the Syrian Arab Republic and Tunisia. After learning the fundamentals of GIS and image processing systems (IPS) technology, each participant developed, and was guided through a specific applications pilot project relevant to the work being conducted at their respective institutions. Unlike previous years, in 1992 all of the six trainees came from one linguistic and cultural region, Latin America, a transitional step to move more towards conducting shorter-term, intensive, practical, hands-on training in the developing regions themselves.

(ii) Training programme in geographical information systems for scientists from ICIMOD and the Indu-Kuksh region
(Bangkok, Thailand, 30 April-4 August 1990)

62. In fulfilment of the objectives of the project on the Mountain Environment and Natural Resources Information System (MENRIS), the International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD) based at Kathmandu, Nepal, had requested UNITAR to cooperate in providing training to ICIMOD scientists and analysts and to managers of natural resources from ICIMOD participating countries that are involved in planning and development and protection of the environment in mountain ecosystems through the use of remote sensing and GIS. As a result, a four-month training course at the Asian Institute of Technology (AIT) at Bangkok was designed and implemented by UNITAR, with the logistical support of UNEP/Global Resource Information Database (GRID), for the benefit of scientists of ICIMOD from two ICIMOD participating countries (China and Nepal).

(iii) Interdisciplinary workshops in geographic information systems for environmental management for scientists and planners in the Hindu-Kush region
(Kathmandu, Nepal, 24-30 September 1991)

63. This workshop was the first in a series of "professional-level" intensive training programmes scheduled to be held jointly with ICIMOD for professionals from the Hindu-Kush region. The course was attended by an interdisciplinary group of 11 participants from Nepal and China. The intensive, custom-designed, seven-day workshop focused on the fundamentals of basic GIS

concepts and analytical techniques, remote sensing and digital image processing procedures, and data entry/transformation/transfer techniques.

(iv) Interdisciplinary Workshops in geographic information systems for environmental management for Czechoslovak scientists and planners (Prague, 19-24 May, and Banska Stiavnica, 26-31 May 1991)

64. These workshops, designed for scientists and managers of natural resources and the environment, were conducted in close cooperation with the Czechoslovak authorities - the Federal Committee for the Environment, the Czech Ministry of Environment, the Slovak Commission for the Environment, the Centre for Ecological Information at Prague and the Centre for Landscape Ecology at Banska Stiavnica. An interdisciplinary group of 38 participants representing 27 institutes, ministries and universities from Czechoslovakia attended workshops on GIS as a tool for environmental analysis and management. The two one-week intensive workshops were held at Liblice, north of Prague, and at Banska Stiavnica, east of Bratislava.

(v) Advanced workshop in geographical information systems within the Mediterranean Priority Action Programme (PAP) (Split, Yugoslavia, 21-25 January 1991

65. This advanced workshop was attended by alumni of the UNITAR GIS training programme. The six scientists were trained by an instructor from the Environmental Systems Research Institute (ESRI) of Redlands, California. The emphasis of the workshop was on the training of trainers, as the alumni are now frequently working as GIS trainers themselves.

(vi) Advanced GIS workshop for environmental management (Santiago and Puerto Montt, Chile, 9-15 March 1992)

66. The workshop was attended by former UNEP/UNITAR Latin American trainees at the Ecole Polytechnique Fédéral de Lausanne. A special session was devoted to evaluate five years of training from scientists for Latin America. The training focused on issues in data error checking using the Global Positioning Systems (GPS), change analysis with GIS, GIS and cartographic production, and single versus multi-objective decision-making processes.

(vii) Presentation of GIS in energy applications (Tripoli, Libya, November 1991)

67. In November 1991, UNITAR participated in a conference sponsored by the International Energy Foundation (IEF) on Energy and Environment at Tripoli, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya. The UNITAR presentation was on the role of GIS as a tool for monitoring, assessing and predicting energy supply and use.

(b) GEMS/UNITAR Africa programme

68. The Global Environment Monitoring System (GEMS)/UNITAR Africa programme aims to strengthen national capabilities in monitoring and assessment by facilitating the development of Environmental Information Systems (EIS). At the national level, the programme has provided training in GIS for professional resource managers, and at regional and subregional level, technical support programmes, consisting of training courses, technical

backstopping and seminars, are being established in existing subregional training facilities.

(i) Training programme in geographical information systems for scientists from French-speaking Africa
(Nairobi, Kenya, 4 June-31 August 1990)

69. With the donation of computers from IBM Corporation in 1988, training facilities were made available at the Regional Centre for Services in Surveying, Mapping and Remote Sensing at Nairobi. UNEP and UNITAR established a training curriculum in GIS, which was followed in summer 1990 by trainees from five French-speaking African countries.

(ii) Training programme in geographic information systems for environmental management for African scientists
(Nairobi, Kenya, 21 January-21 April 1991)

70. This was the third GEMS/UNITAR African training programme in GIS. The course was conducted at the Regional Centre for Services in Surveying, Mapping, and Remote Sensing. The 10 participants came from four member States of the Inter-Governmental Authority on Drought and Desertification (IGADD), (Botswana, Mozambique, the United Republic of Tanzania, and Zambia), and from Uganda - under a training agreement from the World Bank. After learning the fundamentals of GIS and image processing systems (IPS) technology, each participant developed, and was guided through a specific applications pilot project relevant to the work being conducted at their respective institutions.

(iii) GIS planning meeting for the SADCC subregional workshop
(Harare, Zimbabwe, 8-9 January 1992)

71. In cooperation with the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN), UNEP and the German Agency for Technical Cooperation (GTZ), a subregional GIS workshop was organized for participants from all 10 Southern African Development Cooperation Conference (SADCC) member States. A technical support programme was discussed, and a first phase will be implemented in 1992. The workshop recommendations included the development of networking between SADCC-ELMS and national GIS/EIS units.

(iv) UNITAR/UNSO/AGRHYMET subregional training in GIS
(Niamey, 19 March-21 May 1992)

72. Based at the Regional Centre for Training and Application in Agrometeorology and Operational Hydrology (AGRHYMET), at Niamey, technical support is provided to the EIS units. From March till May 1992 a two-month course in GIS and GIS-related topics for scientists and planners from CILSS member States was organized at AGRHYMET, at which the trainers were former UNITAR trainees from the Ecole Polytechnique Fédéral de Lausanne-based course. The participants came from Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, the Niger, Mali and Chad.

73. National GIS seminars were held at the following cities: Abidjan on 14 July 1991; Kampala from 21 to 23 August 1991; Lusaka on 22 October 1991; Gaborone on 11 February 1992; Dar-es-Salaam on 28 February 1992; and Maseru on 3 March 1992.

74. Having started mainly with courses of four to six months duration at Geneva, Lausanne and Nairobi, UNITAR has moved more and more towards conducting shorter-term, intensive, hands-on training in the developing regions themselves. This "mobile" training approach allows UNITAR to train more people and to work with participating scientists and planners, former trainees as well as others, in their professional environment. In addition the informal network of trainees, lecturers and institutions involved in the training programme, will thus be expanded and strengthened.

75. During the period under review, programmes have been concretely designed and shall soon start in the five different geographical regions as follows:

(a) Latin America: following the advanced GIS training workshop/seminar held in March 1992, a new advanced regional GIS seminar on environmental management will be held in Chile in March 1993. The seminar will be conducted in cooperation with the Ecole Polytechnique Fédérale de Lausanne (EPFL) and the University of Chile. Furthermore, a seminar relating GIS to health topics will be organized at São Paolo, in collaboration with the São Paolo municipality and the Italian Development Cooperation;

(b) Asia: a continuation of introductory and advanced GIS workshops, in cooperation with the International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD) at Kathmandu. In September and October 1992, several workshops will be held for Nepali, Chinese and Bangladeshi nationals;

(c) Central and Eastern Europe: in cooperation with GRID/Arendal-Stockholm, an introductory GIS workshop for Lithuanian scientists and planners of natural resources is planned for October and November 1992. Moreover, a follow-up course on GIS in Czechoslovakia is under investigation;

(d) Middle East: a UNITAR/Habitat training programme in the applications of GIS in population distribution, energy and environment, at Cairo, Egypt, in January 1993;

(e) Africa: within the GEMS/UNITAR Africa Programme new national GIS seminars will be held. In addition, the courses at the AGRHYMET centre will be followed up. Furthermore, UNITAR and the FAO Remote Sensing and GIS Centre are exploring possibilities of having a workshop on GIS for sustainable agriculture and food security.

76. Although the GIS training programme so far has been mainly focusing on environmental management, it has already touched a broader scope of economic and social development aspects such as urban planning, population, health, energy, transport, food security, and so on. Future cooperation with other organizations like the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), Habitat, WHO and so on, besides the present cooperation with UNEP, may therefore put the GIS training programme in a much wider perspective. In addition, the possibility of collaborating with Clark-Atlanta University together with IBM to explore GIS networking through telecommunications, is being investigated.

(c) UNEP/UNITAR training programme on the implementation of the London Guidelines for the Exchange of Information on Chemicals in International Trade

Assessment of training needs

77. In July 1991, some countries in the Asian and Pacific region (Indonesia, Malaysia, Sri Lanka and Thailand) were visited by UNITAR/IRPTC with the objective to:

(a) Alert and brief Governments about the planned IRPTC/UNITAR training activities;

(b) Discuss with potential participants the structure and contents of the upcoming workshops;

(c) Conduct an assessment of training and assistance needs of NRPTCs;

(d) Obtain a better sensitivity and understanding about the practical problems of chemicals management in countries of the region.

78. Several ministries concerned with the implementation of prior informed consent (PIC) and chemicals management were interviewed, in particular ministries of environment, agriculture, health, trade, customs authorities, and so on. This allowed IRPTC/UNITAR to draw several conclusions:

(a) Most of the countries in the region are not in a position to appropriately monitor the flow of chemicals into the country;

(b) Inventories of existing chemicals and notification systems for new chemicals are being considered in a few countries, but severe difficulties arise during the implementation of such schemes;

(c) Access to international information sources on hazardous properties of chemicals is not sufficient and computer hardware and software is lacking to access such systems;

(d) Harmonized hazard assessment and hazard communication systems (e.g. classification and labelling schemes) usually exist for the transport sector; however, they do not exist with regard to occupational and consumer application and use of chemicals;

(e) Capabilities to conduct risk assessment studies are moderate and need to be strengthened;

(f) Coordination between the various ministries concerned with chemicals management at the national level is difficult and international organizations often reinforce this problem by working exclusively with one ministry rather than taking a cross-sectoral approach.

79. IRPTC/UNITAR training activities commenced in the Asian and Pacific Region with the FAO/UNEP/UNITAR regional workshop on the implementation of prior informed consent, held at Manila from 29 July to 2 August 1991. This workshop was jointly organized with FAO and brought together all Designated

National Authorities (DNAs) in the region, those for pesticides and those for industrial and consumer chemicals. Emphasis was placed on major elements and steps of the PIC procedure, as well as on administrative responsibilities of DNAs. While DNAs for pesticides worked through a PIC case study for a pesticide, DNAs with a broader mandate under the London Guidelines discussed in more detail chemical management problems of industrial and consumer chemicals in connection with PIC. Both sessions provided IRPTC and UNITAR with pragmatic guidance for their follow-up activities.

80. Taking into consideration the experience gained during the first two phases of the programme, IRPTC and UNITAR invited several countries to a more in-depth subregional follow-up workshop. The UNEP/UNITAR subregional workshop on the implementation of prior informed consent: from PIC to chemicals management was held at Kuala Lumpur from 9 to 13 December 1991. This workshop discussed in more detail the institutional, legal, administrative and technical issues related to the implementation of PIC at the national level. For this event, not only DNAs were invited, but also each participating country was represented by several other government agencies concerned with the management of chemicals. In general, workshop participants originated from ministries of environment, agriculture, health, trade, industries and the customs authorities.

81. For DNAs, the Kuala Lumpur workshop provided the first opportunity to report back to IRPTC some of the operational difficulties encountered during the starting phase of the PIC procedure. In addition, and equally important, the workshop featured a combination of information sessions in plenary and a series of small working group discussions during which:

(a) National working groups identified gaps in the national chemicals management infrastructure related to PIC;

(b) Sectoral working groups discussed the role of the government health, industry and customs/trade sectors, respectively, with regard to PIC;

(c) Case-study working groups worked through a simulation exercise leading participants through the process of making an import decision for an industrial PIC chemical.

82. The Kuala Lumpur workshop generated a wealth of suggestions and recommendations not only aimed at improving the PIC procedure itself, but also addressing other international organizations (e.g. the Customs Cooperation Council) to make their work fully consistent with the London Guidelines and PIC.

83. Stage four of the training programme in the Asian and Pacific region was implemented through the UNEP/UNITAR subregional workshop on national registers of potentially toxic chemicals, held at Cha-Am, Thailand, from 30 March to 10 April 1992.

84. National registers of potentially toxic chemicals can be defined as national centres which collect, manage and disseminate chemicals data in a mode compatible with the principles and methods of IRPTC. The main objectives of the national registers are to:

(a) Create a national chemicals database which supplements data provided by IRPTC with country-specific data;

(b) Establish an institutional framework for an effective two-way exchange of data on potentially toxic chemicals both at the national and the international level;

(c) Provide national decision makers with scientific and legal information for the purpose of assessing, evaluating and managing the risk of potentially toxic chemicals.

85. Through the national registers, national decision-making bodies can be provided with valuable additional data (e.g. import and production data, hazard data) to make a more informed import decision on specific PIC chemicals. The Cha-Am workshop, built on and complemented the regional and subregional workshops on the implementation of prior informed consent by focusing on more technical issues and problems related to chemicals management.

86. UNEP and UNITAR invited representatives from existing national registers in the Asia and Pacific region, namely from the People's Republic of China, India, Indonesia, Thailand, and Sri Lanka. Each national register was represented by a scientist/technical staff person during week one and week two of the workshop and by the supervising manager of the national register during the second week of the workshop. In addition, representatives from India, Papua New Guinea and the Philippines were invited to participate. These three countries have explicitly expressed their interest to participate in the IRPTC/NRPTC programme.

87. During the first week, participants with technical responsibilities were made familiar with the structure and content of the data profiles of the IRPTC database and the newly developed personal computer version of the database. During the second week, the seminar covered such topics as establishment of an inventory of existing chemicals, developing criteria for priority chemicals, creating national information exchange networks, hazard assessment and evaluation techniques, and so forth.

88. The UNEP/UNITAR training programme commenced its activities in the Latin American and Caribbean region through active participation in the regional workshop on problems related to the use of pesticides, held at Santa Fé de Bogotá, Colombia, from 21 to 25 April 1992.

89. This occasion provided the first opportunity to brief participants from more than 15 Latin American countries on the London Guidelines and the PIC procedure. At the same time, consultations were held with participating Designated National Authorities (DNAs) on the most appropriate strategy to conduct in-depth subregional follow-up training activities on the implementation of PIC and the establishment of national registers.

90. The discussions revealed that only very few countries in the Latin American and Caribbean region have the legal and institutional mechanisms to manage and control industrial chemicals. A key to the success of future training activities in the region will therefore be the identification of the appropriate partners (DNAs and other agencies) that will eventually deal with

PIC import decisions. Experiences gained during the activities conducted in the Asian and Pacific region may prove to be helpful in this respect.

(d) UNITAR environmental negotiation and dispute resolution training programme

91. This programme has been developed since 1991 and was recently launched formally at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. The programme is a collaborative effort of UNITAR, the National Institute for Dispute Resolution (NIDR) in Washington, D.C., and the World Foundation for Environment and Development (WFED) at Oslo, Norway.

92. The goal of the programme is to address the needs of Governments and communities - particularly those in developing and recovering countries - to improve their capacity to negotiate and resolve environment/development disputes effectively. The programme aims to promote cooperation and sustainable development by focusing on:

(a) Facilitating international environment/development negotiations and related intergovernmental dispute resolution initiatives;

(b) Assisting, as necessary, negotiations and implementation of regional/subregional arrangements on shared natural resources or hazards, transboundary pollution, and related environmental conflicts;

(c) Improving negotiation techniques and public participation at local and national levels relating to formulation and implementation of environment/development policies and plans;

(d) Providing assistance to help resolve disputes relating to environmental impact assessments, public participation procedures, and implementation of environmental laws.

93. Plans call for conducting training workshops in connection with major international environmental negotiations and conflict resolution initiatives. Workshops will be convened on regional as well as national bases. A set of core curricula is being developed jointly with NIDR and WFED as well as with other interested groups.

94. Discussion for related training activities in connection with the secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, UNEP, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and UNCTAD are also under way. It is expected that the programme will provide key components in existing and planned training activities of these organizations.

95. The activities carried out under this programme for the period under review are listed below.

(i) UNITAR background information sessions on key issues discussed in the UNCED process
(Geneva, 17-24 July 1991)

96. The sessions were organized primarily for the permanent missions to the

United Nations at Geneva. Five sessions were held with the cooperation of various United Nations bodies and international organizations and non-governmental organizations on the following topics: deforestation and biological diversity; global climate change; environmental considerations in economic development; technology-transfer; and environmental education and training. An average of 35 diplomats from some 20 countries attended the sessions.

(ii) UNITAR expert meeting on training in environment-development negotiations
(Geneva, 21-22 November 1991)

97. The expert meeting was organized to give guidance to UNITAR in the development of its training programme in environmental negotiations and dispute resolution. Forty experts from various fields and representing more than 15 countries from both South and North attended the meeting. The meeting confirmed the urgent need to provide training support to Governments, particularly those from developing and recovering countries. The experts pointed out the novelty of the field and expressed concern on the lack of training and assistance in this area and urged UNITAR to develop the present programme.

98. The experts provided guidance to UNITAR by preparing two working papers based on proposals presented to them at the meeting, and a list of recommendations and considerations for UNITAR to consider in further developing its programme. The working papers and recommendations are presented in the report of the expert meeting (UNITAR/92/D003).

(iii) Intergovernmental Committee for a Framework Convention on Climate Control/Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (INC-FCCC/IPCC)/UNITAR pre-session workshop on international environmental negotiation
(Woods Hole, Massachusetts, United States, 25-29 April 1992)

99. This workshop preceded the extended fifth session of the climate change negotiations in New York. UNITAR assisted in organizing this workshop as part of the INC-FCCC efforts to support the participation of developing and recovering countries in the climate change negotiations. Basic negotiation skills in a multilateral setting were honed in the 12 participants from 11 countries that attended the workshop.

2. Legal aspects of debt management

100. The programme on debt management commenced after a high-level expert meeting at Geneva in 1987. The meeting noted the lack of training in debt management, particularly on the legal aspects, and recommended the establishment of a training and information dissemination programme focusing on the least developed countries.

101. The programme seeks to raise the awareness of decision-makers and train senior-level debt managers on the often neglected legal aspects of debt management as well as provoke ideas and actions on building regional, subregional, and national strategies on debt management issues.

102. Special emphasis was placed on the legal aspects of debt management as a result of extensive studies and surveys of needs and means among managers of foreign debt in sub-Saharan Africa. Improved legal support is seen as an important element in negotiating and implementing stronger and better loan agreements which can strengthen the economies of developing countries. It was also pointed out that in many cases, debt management is improved by maximizing the protection afforded through legal means. Finally, it was noted that very little institutional assistance is available in these countries to provide information and training in this particular field.

103. The programme has progressed steadily since then. In 1990 and 1991, several seminars and workshops were conducted in sub-Saharan Africa and an Operational Support Unit was established to assist in the collection and dissemination of information for the use of debt managers. In 1992, the programme will expand to Asia and the Pacific.

(a) National follow-up workshops on legal aspects of debt management in East Africa (English)

104. Three national follow-up workshops were organized in collaboration with the East African Development Bank (EADB). Two follow-up workshops were held simultaneously at Nairobi and Dar-es-Salaam between 8 and 12 July 1991. The third follow-up workshop was held at Kampala between 20 and 24 January 1992.

105. At the subregional seminar held at Nairobi in 1990 with participants from Kenya, Uganda and the United Republic of Tanzania, the need for national follow-up workshops with focus on particular aspects of debt management which are of relevance to the region was recommended. The workshops were designed to cover debt restructuring under three subheadings: rescheduling through the Paris and London Clubs; sovereign borrowing and the principles of budgetary law; and arbitration. The main objectives of the workshops were to have in-depth discussions on how to avoid the debt crisis, what the Paris Club was, what it does and how it operates. The various items and clauses of the agreed minutes of the Paris Club were also discussed in detail. Participants were to assess the extent to which the various instruments presented during the workshop such as debt rescheduling, debt buy-backs, debt-for-equity and debt-for-nature swaps could be used to give debt relief. An in depth discussion on Arbitration was also covered at the workshop stressing the importance of the applicable law clause and the jurisdiction clause in any international contract.

(b) Subregional seminar on legal aspects of debt management in West Africa (English)
(Accra, 7 to 16 October 1991)

106. In October 1991, UNITAR organized a subregional seminar at Accra, at which participants were drawn from the Gambia, Ghana and Nigeria. The main objective of the seminar was sensitization-cum-training for lawyers to the importance of their role in debt management. The topics covered were: introduction to debt management; main legal issues and the role of the lawyer; national loan and guarantee approval procedures; parities to agreement and applicable law; financial obligations; default clauses, force majeure/change of circumstances; co-financing/suspensive clauses; settlement of disputes; export credit practice; loan syndication and sovereign debt restructuring.

The seminar was conducted by experts from Africa as well as Western Europe and North America who had not only a theoretical but also a practical exposure in various issues of debt management.

(c) National follow-up workshops on legal aspects of debt management in West Africa (English)

107. Two simultaneous national follow-up workshops were held at Accra and Lagos from 8 to 12 June 1992. Twenty-eight Ghanians and 5 Gambians were invited to the Accra workshop and 25 Nigerians were invited to the Lagos workshop. These workshops were planned following recommendations made by West Africans at the 1991 subregional seminar.

108. The topics discussed included: rescheduling through the Paris and London Clubs; arbitration; and new debt-reduction techniques including debt-swaps. The latter topic was considered not only because of the importance and relevance of debt/equity swaps in Africa, but also because Africans can benefit from the Latin American experience.

109. These two follow-up workshops also saw the inauguration of two African law associations, one at Accra (the Ghana Association of Economic Lawyers) and the other in Lagos (the International Debt Management Law Association). These associations have come into being as a direct result of UNITAR efforts in West Africa in the field of legal aspects of debt management. The associations are non-profit and non-partisan and will be involved in building organized groups of professionals in Africa to tackle certain aspects of the debt problem with a view to sensitizing senior government officials, economists, lawyers, financial experts, project evaluators and other decision makers to the importance of lawyers and of legal aspects in debt management.

3. Disaster relief planning and management

110. After detailed study in 1988 and 1989, UNITAR devised a two-phase training programme for disaster-managers in the Sahel countries, which obtained funding towards the end of 1990. The first phase (sensitization workshop for decision makers) had a start in 1991, when top level managers attended a workshop in Burkina Faso in April, Niger in May and Chad in November. The participants to these workshops addressed recommendations to their Governments and made general proposals concerning the second phase of the programme, that is, training of mid-level managers. The second phase is due to start in Burkina Faso and the Niger in 1992, while further sensitization workshops will be organized in other Sahel countries (Senegal, Mauritania, Mali, among others) in the coming months.

(a) Workshop for senior managers of disaster relief programmes (Ouahigouya, Burkina Faso, 23-26 April 1991)

111. This workshop was attended by 19 participants, including four observers from neighbouring countries and from the Permanent Inter-State Committee on Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS). Resource persons came from FAO, WHO, UNDP-UNDRO and UNITAR. The meeting addressed recommendations to the Government of Burkina Faso.

(b) National workshop for senior managers of disaster relief programmes (Tapoa, Niger, 21-24 May 1991)

112. This workshop was attended by 18 participants, including three observers from neighbouring countries. Resource persons came from FAO, WHO and UNITAR. Recommendations were addressed by participants to their Governments.

(c) Workshop on disaster relief management for decision makers (Douguia, Chad, 26-29 November 1991)

113. A workshop with the participation of 19 Chadian nationals and four observers from neighbouring countries and CILSS. Resource persons came from the World Food Programme (WFP) and UNITAR. In this case also, the participants, after thorough discussion of the national structures, addressed recommendations to their Governments.

4. Programme development

114. Six separate training programmes are currently being developed by UNITAR in the area of economic and social development. These programmes are being developed and conducted out of Geneva. Three of them refer to environmental training, one refers to conflict resolution, and the others refer to more specialized areas. To a large extent, the environmental training programmes currently being developed involves the implementation of specific international policy instruments and respond to the need for training support.

115. The number and scope of the training programmes being developed by UNITAR have increased in the past year. This is partly a result of the track record that UNITAR has built over the past seven years in providing training in economic and social development, particularly in environmental training, and partly from the unique institutional platform and international network that UNITAR, as an autonomous United Nations institute, can provide.

(a) Secretariat/UNITAR training programme in the implementation of the Conventions on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)

116. The Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), which entered into force in 1975, is the most widely adopted international environmental convention with 112 (soon 115) parties, including 74 developing countries. The main objective of the Convention is to protect endangered species from over-exploitation and extinction and to allow for a rational utilization of wild plant and animal life. The Convention provides for a system of import/export permits. These permits are designed to lead to the worldwide control of the international trade in endangered wildlife and wildlife products by regulating the commercial exploitation of endangered species, which is one of the main causes for their extinction.

117. Countries are increasingly recognizing the potential economic benefits of regulating the trade of their wild fauna and flora. However, recently the increasing demand in developed countries for exotic animals, plants and their products from developing countries has led to an enormous illegal trade in this sector and to a heavy burden on the personnel and technical resources,

particularly of developing countries. More than ever before, stricter and more effective implementation of CITES is required. Training responsible officials at the national level can help achieve this.

Brief history and recent activities

118. In 1991, the secretariat of CITES and UNITAR agreed to join forces to develop a training programme aimed at the responsible officials of CITES member States to facilitate the implementation of the Convention. Uniting the experience of UNITAR in the area of training and research with the specialized knowledge of the secretariat and its network of experts promised to be an effective way of approaching this project. UNITAR thus agreed to execute the programme, develop training activities and material, assess programme activities, prepare regular reports and conduct studies. As a first step, UNITAR, in late 1991, developed a survey questionnaire to obtain information about the actual problems in the implementation of CITES and to determine in what areas training would be needed. After sending out the questionnaire at the beginning of 1992, answers have been coming in all through April and May 1992. UNITAR is currently analysing the questionnaires and will release a report on the survey results by mid-July 1992.

119. On the basis of these survey results and an inventory of training activities conducted by the United Nations and other international organizations, UNITAR will develop an appropriate training programme which will address the officials responsible for the implementation of CITES. A first programme proposal is expected to be ready by August 1992. UNITAR will also analyse the Convention on Biological Diversity that was signed at UNCED in June 1992. A comparison with CITES will show whether one common training programme can be developed for the implementation of both the Convention on Biological Diversity and CITES. Target groups of training are not only high-level decision makers but also the management and scientific authorities, as well as the enforcing officers in customs, police and their scientific advisers in the veterinary service, wildlife officers, and so on. In addition, CITES awareness campaigns on the policy-setting level, for the general public and interest groups like retailers and import/export businesses are of significant importance. As some States are primarily exporting, others are primarily importing CITES species and some States have significant export and import markets, regional training will be conducted to address the special needs of each group of countries.

120. A preliminary look at the survey responses reveals that training is required in a wide range of areas and will cover procedural topics such as the issuance of import and export permit and certificates, their validation and recording, as well as scientific and technical aspects such as the identification and marking of species and the surveillance of their movement. Many of these areas have already been addressed by the training activities of the CITES secretariat; but these need to be supported and systematized through a broader base of funding and resources. There is also major interest in training activities on the enforcement level, for example, border control, the monitoring of trade flows, prosecution and techniques of investigation. In all areas of CITES procedures, the lack of adequate equipment and facilities (modern communication, transportation and storage for confiscated live specimen) especially in developing countries, impedes the implementation of

CITES. This suggests that training has to be accompanied by sufficient technical and financial assistance to enable countries to comply with CITES.

121. Besides close cooperation with the CITES secretariat, UNITAR has established contacts with the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee for a Convention on Biological Diversity and non-governmental organizations as IUCN, the World Wildlife Fund (WWF) and TRAFFIC International. To assist in the development of the programme, UNITAR is setting up an inventory of previous training seminars on CITES that have been conducted by the CITES secretariat and these institutions. A programme inventory and a close coordination of activities will enable UNITAR to profit from previous experience and training material and design a highly practice-oriented programme.

122. To launch the training programme, a seminar with the members of the permanent missions at Geneva will be held in the fall of 1992.

(b) ISBC/UNITAR training in the implementation of the Basel Convention

123. Following requests from the Interim Secretariat of the Basel Convention on the Transboundary Movement of Hazardous Wastes (ISBC), UNITAR is conducting a feasibility study and inventory of training means which will eventually guide the preparation of a comprehensive and systematic training programme for the implementation of the Basel Convention. UNITAR experience in the implementation of the London Guidelines will also aid in the preparation of the programme for the Basel Convention. It is expected that a programme proposal will be prepared in time for the first conference of the parties in September 1992.

(c) INC-FCCC/UNITAR Training Programme in the Implementation of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

124. Following the Institute's close cooperation with the INC-FCCC and requests from the interim secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, UNITAR is currently discussing a training programme that will promote the ratification and implementation of the Convention. The training programme is expected to be global in scope and will involve the integration of the existing training programme in environmental and natural resource management, namely, GIS, London Guidelines and environmental negotiations and dispute resolution. A programme proposal should be ready by October in time for the first meeting of the parties in October 1992.

(d) UNITAR information systems training programme

125. During the period under review UNITAR has conducted a feasibility study and designed a training programme in information systems. Negotiation for funding such an undertaking is close to an end.

126. The proposed UNITAR programme on information systems is an effort to respond to: (a) resolution 1991/70 of the Economic and Social Council on the need to harmonize and improve United Nations information for optimal utilization and accessibility by all States; (b) requests by the diplomatic communities in Geneva and New York for corresponding training; and (c) requests by Member States for training on "open information systems"

technology. It is based on the premise that training is an essential element in technological capacity building and the transfer of information systems technology.

127. The proposed programme has three goals:

(a) To provide training in computer literacy for the diplomatic communities in Geneva and New York, which is a precondition for building capacity in accessing and using electronic information;

(b) To facilitate access and use of United Nations computerized information through the coordination and harmonization of United Nations training resources;

(c) To promote the development of open information systems and the participation of less industrialized countries in defining the evolution of modern information systems technology.

128. The proposed programme will have three components: computer literacy training; focused training on accessing United Nations system databases; and open systems training.

(i) Computer literacy training

129. Computer literacy is necessary to access and use electronic information, which is increasingly processed through personal computers (PCs) and local area networks (LAN). Computer literacy involves the practical understanding of the basic workings of PCs and application software. It also connotes a level of familiarity with PCs, which can only be achieved through hands-on experience.

130. The audience will be information specialists and users of the permanent missions. It can also be expanded to address requests from within the United Nations system and from Member States.

131. Funds will have to be raised for the conduct of this programme, which should develop in Geneva and New York simultaneously.

(ii) Focused training on accessing United Nations system databases

132. United Nations system databases are as diverse as the technology. Owing to the high initial capital investment required to establish databases and the internal needs of various United Nations agencies to manage vast amounts of information, United Nations system databases are designed using different structures, access points, dissemination media and retrieval methods. They therefore require regular, specific and systematic training in their use and access. Regular and systematic training will even be more important when efforts to coordinate the various elements of the United Nations system databases are in place.

133. Given the diversity of platforms used by United Nations system databases, it becomes necessary to prioritize training on specific United Nations databases. For instance, the results of the Economic and Social Database survey point out that training should be conducted on the three most popular

and useful United Nations system databases - UNPRESS, COMTRADE and UNBIS. This will be duly considered in designing the training courses and curricula.

134. Curricula will be developed in close coordination with the United Nations body providing information, for example, UNBIS - United Nations Library Service; UNPRESS - United Nations Publication Service; COMTRADE (Commodity Trade Database) - UNCTAD, and concerned United Nations agencies such as the Advisory Committee for the Coordination of Information Systems (ACCIS), International Computing Centre (ICC) and ESD.

135. Permanent missions will be given priority in training but other user groups within or outside the United Nations would be logical target groups as well. Depending on the focus of the various United Nations information providers, plans can be made to maximize the use of common training resources to achieve the individual objectives of the United Nations information providers.

(iii) Open systems training

136. This programme will be conducted in partnership with X/Open Company, Limited, a not-for-profit, international non-governmental organization based in the United Kingdom and the United States, with affiliations with the major producers of information system technology from around the world.

137. It is a collaborative effort to bring the advantages of "open systems" technology to developing and recovering countries. It aims to stimulate investment and management policies that will promote the development of open systems technology and international information networking. The programme also represents a unique approach at technology transfer with the cooperation of industry within a United Nations programme.

138. X/Open is the most experienced and widely accepted international organization delivering a single and practical set of open systems specifications, testing product conformance and branding qualified products. This proven methodology delivers a high degree of confidence for the development of an open systems architecture. And, because X/Open does not sell open system operating systems, application software or hardware platforms, X/Open can truly provide vendor and technology neutral analysis and selection of open systems interfaces specification.

139. The programme will deliver high quality training on product neutral and vendor independent information technology that is focused on identified local or regional needs of the target audience. This training will include:

(a) Open systems definition and development;

(b) Practical application of open systems;

(c) Certification of portability and interoperability of applications;

(d) Security of data and information systems;

(e) Computer law;

(f) A full day of co-sponsoring vendor presentations and demonstrations.

140. The programme also aims at facilitating the development of modern information systems required in the recovering and developing countries. Modern information systems would increase the ability of the targeted countries to respond to rapidly changing information requirements.

141. This module will be directed at senior information technology managers of both the government and private sectors, and based on the practical implementation of "open computer and communications systems". The programme will be in effect from 1992 until 1997.

142. Initially, the programme will focus on delivering up-to-date and relevant information technology training to developing and recovering countries world wide in a vendor-neutral and unbiased fashion. In later stages, other avenues and aspects of promoting the transfer of open systems technology as well as other target groups will be explored. The programme is planned to operate in the following countries between 1992 and 1997, with initial sessions offered to the countries in Central and Eastern Europe starting in the Fall of 1992.

143. Open systems training will directly benefit a minimum of 150 experts of developing and recovering countries at each venue, or 600 participants every year. The participants will be senior officials with information technology management responsible for government agencies and commercial organizations.

144. The programme will indirectly benefit the host countries by providing high-value information technology training to its key government offices and business organizations.

(e) Annual meeting of Directors of United Nations institutes for planning, training and research

145. The annual meeting of Directors of United Nations institutes is an ongoing programme of UNITAR to foster coordination and cooperation among the various United Nations institutes engaged in planning, training and research activities. Three meetings have been held, all of them at Geneva, where most of the United Nations institutes are located; the first was on 12 July 1990, the second was on 10 and 11 July 1991, and the third was on 3 July 1992.

146. The meetings have attracted some 30 institutes whose directors annually gather to discuss common issues and interests. The last meeting in 1992 attracted some 40 participants from various institutes within the United Nations system and several participants from outside.

147. The meetings have discussed cooperation in the field of research and publication; exchange of information among the institutes: difficulties and possible solutions; new methods and techniques in training; training and research for Eastern and Central Europe; the state of research on the alleviation of poverty; new thinking on planning and its implications for training and research; environmental training; and field coordination.

148. At the most recent meeting, a new format was adopted where topical and specific presentations preceded discussions. This new format was well received and will be continued in future meetings. The new format has also resulted in such concrete cooperative activities as the exchange of

information on training participants to promote networking at the national level.

(f) UNITAR peace-related training programme

149. In addition to the existing UNITAR programme in peace-keeping organized in New York, programmes in peacemaking and peace-building are currently being developed. In the area of peacemaking, a feasibility study on a fellowship programme is currently being considered. In the area of peace-building, a feasibility study will soon be launched to explore training possibilities in election-monitoring, as well as in drafting modern democratic constitutions.

150. The overall goal is for UNITAR to provide in due time a troika of training activities in peace-keeping, peacemaking, and peace-building.

C. Special programmes and advisory services

1. Academic programmes

(a) UNITAR/Clark-Atlanta University. The Cecil Ram United Nations Semester Programme

151. The United Nations Semester Programme, sponsored jointly by Clark-Atlanta University and UNITAR is a multidisciplinary programme for both graduate and undergraduate students. It is an ongoing academic credit programme designed to provide students with working knowledge and experience in our interdependent world system. By combining study in the international political, economic and social field with practical United Nations internship experience in a multilateral diplomacy, the programme promotes students' competence in dealing with global issues and enhances their abilities to respond intelligently to existing world events.

152. Students enrolled in any discipline in accredited universities and colleges in the United States and abroad are eligible for admission for the Semester Programme, as long as they are in good standing in their home institutions. The first round of the Programme was attended by 22 students and it was concluded in December 1991. Preparation for the second round started in May 1992. The Programme begins on 14 September 1992.

(b) Occidental College United Nations Programme

153. Under this programme which has been ongoing since 1986, groups of selected undergraduate students came to UNITAR for 10 weeks during the forty-fifth and forty-sixth sessions of the General Assembly.

154. The students took two advanced academic courses: one in the political aspects of international organizations (including peace-keeping and peacemaking); the other in the political economy of international institutions. In addition, each student was assigned to an internship in the United Nations Secretariat, in a non-governmental organization or in the Permanent Mission of the United States of America. The programme is financed by a special purpose grant from Occidental College. There were 14 student

participants in 1990 and 12 in 1991; 22 students are registered for the 1992 term. In addition, this programme has been made available free of charge to qualified mid-career members of the United Nations Secretariat staff, who may receive a UNITAR certificate if they fulfil the academic requirements. Two or three Junior Professional staff attended one or the other of the courses under this programme in 1990 and 1991.

2. Advisory services

(a) Diplomatic training programme in Ethiopia

155. The diplomatic training programme in Ethiopia, a four-year ongoing programme, is designed to develop the capability of Ethiopian diplomatic professionals and government officials dealing with international issues, including upgrading proficiency in the English language.

156. The programme is organized jointly by UNDP as the funding agency; UNITAR as the executing agency; the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ethiopia as an implementing agency; and the British Council as a cooperative agency.

157. The participants are starting, mid-career and senior government officials whose work relates to foreign relations. They are drawn from the following ministries: Foreign Affairs, Information and Cooperation, Finance, Defence, Trade and the External Economic Relations, Relief and Rehabilitation, Internal Affairs and the Office of Investments and Joint Ventures.

158. The participants are attending upper-grade courses in English and advanced orientation courses on international law, international politics, international economics, international and intergovernmental institutions, as well as conference diplomacy, Ethiopian foreign policy, and diplomatic and consular affairs.

159. Each round of courses is attended by 30 participants. The first round of the diplomatic programme began on 11 November 1991 and concluded on 21 March 1992. The second round began in April 1992 and will be completed in August 1992.

(b) Institute of Diplomacy and International Studies (IDIS), Nairobi

160. A cooperating Agreement was signed on 20 August 1990 between the University of Nairobi and UNITAR with the objective of setting up of an Institute of Diplomacy and International Studies (IDIS) at the University of Nairobi. The funds related to this project came from UNDP. The terms of reference were:

(a) Evaluation and review of the curriculum design to upgrade the existing diplomacy training programme so as to render it "needs oriented";

(b) Preparation of course design and selection of teaching materials and manuals;

(c) Preparation of concrete proposals to facilitate the launching of the project's activities in the nearest possible future.

161. More precise guidelines were given on the spot to the UNITAR consultant by the Director of IDIS; in particular, the request was to focus on international relations.

162. The consultant submitted his report in February 1991. It included:

(a) The development of a Masters of Arts curriculum with precise proposals for organizing short and practice-oriented courses to meet the training needs of Kenyan government officials dealing with international affairs;

(b) Several realistic recommendations made at different levels (substance of the curriculum, library, staff recruitment and training, general organization, and so on), to be implemented at different points in time (immediate, medium- and long-term).

3. Special programmes

(a) UNITAR/UNDP/City University of New York seminar on modern information technology and networks in government policy-making for ASEAN countries (Singapore, 17-21 September 1990)

163. In response to a request made by the Governments of the ASEAN countries, a seminar on modern information technology and networks in government policy-making was organized by UNITAR in Singapore. The seminar was co-funded by UNDP and the Digital Equipment Corporation. Substantive support was provided by AT&T, IBM, DIALOG, University Microfilm, City University of New York and the National University of Singapore's Institute for Systems Science. The seminar was attended by 39 government officials.

(b) Joint UNITAR/InterPress Service Third World News Agency (Rome) training programme for third world journalists

164. UNITAR entrusted InterPress Service with the implementation of a project to train journalists from third world countries with the purpose of building a cadre of journalists trained in reporting on international cooperation, multilateral diplomacy and the promotion of social and economic development. The three-year project (1989-1991) was financed by a three-year grant to UNITAR from the Government of Italy.

165. The development objectives of the project were:

(a) To increase the mass media attention to the issues of international cooperation and social and economic development, through on-the-job training of journalists;

(b) To build a cadre of journalists expert in reporting on the above-mentioned issues;

(c) Through the dissemination of reporting generated, to sensitize media editors and "gatekeepers" on the importance of relating daily news reports to the global perspective;

(d) To build awareness among the widest possible public of the role of the international community in promoting economic and social development. There are 30 journalists participating on this on-the-job training every year.

(c) Joint UNITAR/InterPress Service training programme for journalists in international cooperation and multilateral diplomacy for environmental awareness

166. The main objectives of this one-year project are threefold: (a) to ensure immediate follow-up to the joint UNITAR/IPS training programme for third world journalists; (b) to carry out a period of training on issues related to the environment and sustainable development, geared in the first place to the issues on the agenda of UNCED, and to follow up the conference decisions; and (c) to design a medium-term programme of training for journalists and other communicators, for the five-year period from 1992-1996.

167. So far, the training programme has been attended by 30 participants both from developing and developed countries. The first part of the training programme ended on 30 June 1992, and included 45 training days per participant.

(d) Training workshop in port management and operations

168. One of the more serious problems directly affecting the economic well being of developing countries concerns the movement of imports and exports through their ports.

169. UNITAR was invited by the Hanseatic City of Hamburg, in partnership with the Hamburg Port Training Institute, to organize a pilot training workshop in port management and operations.

170. The programme was especially opened to women participants, and combined classroom instruction with hands-on operation of ports. Funding was provided by UNDP and the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM) for some 18 participants coming from Asia, Africa and Central America, with approximately one third being women. In addition, the City of Hamburg provided a grant towards the cost of the workshop. The programme was conducted over a period of three weeks. Upon its conclusion, a joint evaluation with the Hamburg Port Institute was conducted by UNITAR. It was concluded that a future programme should be broadened to cover inter-modal transportation. Currently, UNITAR is working with UNDP on developing a similar programme for the Baltic States.

(e) High-level panel discussion on the role of the United Nations in the new world order

171. UNITAR, in keeping with its mandate to conduct research and study relating to the functions of the United Nations and for the purpose of enhancing the effectiveness of the Organization, organized a high-level panel discussion on the role of the United Nations in the new world order. The panel discussion was co-sponsored by the Atlanta Council for International Cooperation, a non-governmental, non-profit organization supported by the

business and academic communities of the City of Atlanta and the State of Georgia. Some 15 permanent and deputy permanent representatives to the United Nations and special guests participated in the panel discussion, which was held in the Carter Presidential Center in Atlanta, Georgia, on 8 June 1991.

172. The consensus which emerged was that the Charter of the United Nations should be used as the framework for the new world order. Having agreed that the Charter should serve as the framework, the panel discussed the role of the United Nations in the maintenance of peace and security and the promotion of the rule of law; the promotion of human rights and of economic and social development and the changes to be made in the United Nations to enhance its role and influence.

173. The report of the panel was published and made available to all delegations to the forty-sixth session of the United Nations General Assembly.

4. UNITAR Centre for Heavy Crude and Tar Sands

174. During the past year, the Centre's main focus has been on defining a long-term plan for more stable operations.

175. The Centre coordinated the development of a "heavy crude analysis" protocol which will provide both vendors and clients with better parameters for comparison when either selling or using heavy crude in development processes. This is a continuing process, and the Centre is presently involved in the coordination of the evaluation of the third sample of heavy crude obtained from Venezuela (Cerro Negro crude). Subsequent samples may come from China, Mexico or India.

176. The Centre co-sponsored the Fifth International Conference on Heavy Crude and Tar Sands hosted at Caracas, Venezuela in August 1991. More than 800 delegates were present with over 25 participants coming from developing countries who were sponsored by the Centre. More than 130 technical papers were presented in simultaneous sessions during the five-day event. These papers have been published in five volumes, four of which have been issued.

177. The Centre is presently involved in assisting the Houston Inter-American Chamber of Commerce in their preparations for the hosting of the sixth conference in 1995.

178. The Centre is still attempting to identify and quantify the world's hydrocarbon resources.

179. In March 1992, staff travelled to Trinidad in an attempt to identify areas where technical assistance could be provided by our sponsors. These areas were communicated to them and are currently being evaluated.

180. Publications consisted of the proceedings of the Fifth International Conference on Heavy Crude and Tar Sands and the Results of the Second Round Robin Study on Athabasca Crude.

5. UNITAR/UNDP Centre on Small Energy Resources

181. The Centre on Small Energy Resources which is now in its eighth year of operation, was established in 1984 as an initiative of UNITAR and UNDP. Following the approval by the General Assembly of the Nairobi Programme of Action for the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy (General Assembly resolution 36/193 of 17 December 1981), the major donors considered that one of the difficulties in the transfer of energy technologies to developing countries was the absence of any mechanism to provide information on the most ready and appropriate technologies. The Centre, in partnership with Governments of developing countries and the private sector of industrialized countries, was designed to meet this need. Initial funding was provided by the Government of Italy and later by Belgium, which together with a contribution from UNDP and support of the private sector, enabled it during its earlier years to organize some interesting and acclaimed seminars, workshops and training courses. It has continued to publish a quarterly newsletter focusing on various concerns relating to energy development. However, with oil being priced at a level which did not motivate developing countries to exploit alternative energy resources, the Centre has not been able to develop a "critical mass" in order to attract funds which would enable it to fulfil its mandate.

182. The Centre has been able to continue to prepare and complete the series of guidebooks relating to the development of geothermal resources which was recommended by the International Symposium on Small-Scale Geothermal Resources held at Pisa, Italy, in 1987. Altogether some six guidebooks have been prepared and published, of which three were issued in 1992. Purchase orders for these guidebooks have been received from both developed and developing countries.

183. During the past year, the Centre has completed the contract study on rural power programme for the Stockholm Environment Institute.

184. Recognizing that a long-term solution to its financial problems will have to be found if the Centre is to become a viable institution, the management proposes to initiate a feasibility study which will identify the institutional, human and material resources for its operation. The emphasis will be placed upon energy training and energy and its environmental impact.

CHAPTER II

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RESEARCH PROGRAMME

185. According to its statute, UNITAR is to undertake "research and study related to the functions and objectives of the United Nations", with a view to enhancing the effectiveness of the Organization. During the period under review, the research that was carried out was on: (a) the United Nations; and (b) training-related research. In addition, some training-related research was undertaken, especially by the UNITAR Geneva Office.

186. Research activities encompassed the publication of books, monographs and pamphlets, as well as the organization of research seminars and conferences.

187. In keeping with General Assembly resolution 42/197 of 11 December 1987, all the research activities undertaken by the Institute during the period under review were funded through special purpose grants. Nine senior fellows, five of them full-time fellows appointed by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, were involved in research activities. This work was carried out by the senior fellows without remuneration.

A. Research on the United Nations and international relations

1. New York Office

188. Activities include research on training, on the United Nations, on peace and security issues and on economic and social development issues, notably the energy research done by the UNITAR Centre for Heavy Crude and Tar Sands.

189. There are also a number of research programmes being carried out by senior fellows and full-time senior fellows. An abbreviated list of these activities follows:

(a) A newly appointed senior fellows has begun a research project on the concept and implications of peace-building and collective security;

(b) Another full-time senior fellow is carrying out research for a projected book on recent developments in the evolution of the world economy and the response of the United Nations;

(c) A full-time senior fellow is preparing a book on an innovative approach to disarmament by establishing within the United Nations a system of international accountability for national defence policies and programmes. This senior fellow also serves as Chairman of the Editorial Board of the Disarmament Times and publishes widely in disarmament publications with emphasis on the role of the United Nations;

(d) A full-time senior fellow is working on a research programme concerning the next world energy crisis and the role of the United Nations. He published a paper on "The demand for oil in the year 2000" which was published in the proceedings of the Fifth International Conference on Heavy Crude and Tar Sands;

(e) Another senior fellow has published or edited the following books: Oliver Tambo - Apartheid and the International Community (1991); Krishna Menon at the U.N. (1990); Nelson Mandela: Symbol of Resistance (1990); Socialism, Peace and Solidarity (1990); Liberation of Southern Africa (1990); Luthuli: Speeches of Chief Albeit John Luthuli (1991); The Struggle for Liberation in South Africa and International Solidarity (1992).

The same senior fellow expects to finish by mid-1993 a book on the United Nations role in the elimination of apartheid, an analytical study covering all activities in this area since 1946;

(f) Another senior fellow is working on a study of the constitutions of developing countries, with emphasis on their human rights and their humanitarian provisions. This study is due to be completed by the end of 1992;

(g) Another senior fellow is working on a study, sponsored by UNITAR in cooperation with the Council on Foreign Relations, on the "Resurgence of United Nations peace-keeping and peacemaking in the context of the post-Cold War transformation of the international system". A short introductory study was published in the Council's Critical Issues series (1990) under the title "The United Nations reborn: conflict control in the post-Cold War world";

(h) Another senior fellow is the editor-in-chief of the UNITAR Bulletin, a quarterly publication devoted to the activities of the Institute.

2. Geneva Office

190. During the period under review, four research projects on the United Nations were carried out.

(a) Guide on the United Nations at Geneva

191. UNITAR published at the begining of 1991, a guide entitled "The United Nations System at Geneva - Scope and practices of multilateral diplomacy and cooperation", by M. A. Boisard, Director of UNITAR European Office, and E. M. Chossudovsky, a senior fellow attached to the Geneva Office.

192. The importance of Geneva as a major centre of United Nations-related multilateral diplomacy as well as the number and diversity of institutions with which that diplomacy is concerned prompted UNITAR to prepare a comprehensive and practice-oriented document on the workings of the United Nations system at Geneva. Though primarily intended to be of practical use to the members of permanent missions, this guide is also of interest to students and scholars of international relations. It provides historical background, systematic description and analysis and useful reference materials on the way that machinery functions. It takes the reader through the forms, mechanisms, procedures and established practices of international cooperation. It also sets forth the services and facilities furnished by the secretariats of the various branches of the United Nations system at Geneva.

193. Funding came from the Swiss Federal Department for Foreign Affairs and from the Protocol Services of the State of Geneva. The guide has been

distributed to permament missions in New York and Geneva and to the various offices of the United Nations.

(b) Study of international civil service

194. The results of a study undertaken by a full-time senior fellow attached to the Geneva Office will be published in Autumn 1992 under the title "International Man: An Endangered Species".

195. After discussing the transition from traditional conference diplomacy to the emergence of the modern international Secretariat, this essay places in historical context the struggle for the independence, competence and integrity of the international civil service and addresses its role in the context of a revitalized United Nations system facing the challenges of the future.

(c) Study on United Nations monitoring of plebiscites/referenda and national elections - self-determination and democracy

196. The General Assembly has recently adopted resolutions which, on the one hand, show the growing support given to Western democratic values (General Assembly resolution 46/137 of 17 December 1991 entitled "Enhancing the effectiveness of the principle of periodic and genuine elections"), and, on the other hand stress the respect for the principles of national sovereignty and non-interference in the internal affairs of States in their electoral processes (General Assembly resolution 46/130 of 17 December 1991). The traditional conflict between national sovereignty and international intervention in such fields as human rights, humanitarian intervention and, now, electoral supervision, was again in evidence.

(d) Study on United Nations-related research in Europe

197. In 1989 UNITAR completed a study that led to the publication of a practical directory on current research projects in European institutions related to the United Nations system, its institutional structure and activities. The Directory on European Training Institutions in the Fields of Bilateral and Multilateral Diplomacy, Public Administration and Management, Economic and Social Development identifies some 337 research projects, either completed in the last three years or currently in progress, in more than 140 institutions in 26 European countries. The directory was published and distributed during the period of 1990 to 1992.

B. Research on and for training

1. Peace-keeping training

(a) Development of simulations exercises for peace-keeping training

198. The purpose of these exercises is to provide practical hands-on training in all areas related to the new multifaceted peace-keeping mechanisms.

199. UNITAR has developed a new series of six simulation exercises on intra-State conflicts and an extensive general scenario based on composite experiences from United Nations peace-keeping activities.

(b) Instructional peace-keeping training video series

200. In order to meet some of the requirements for peace-keeping training with clear and concise training on how to plan, UNITAR will organize and conduct various training programmes on peace-keeping, including new areas of peace-keeping operations.

201. UNITAR is developing a series of six training videos, along with training manuals for each, which will be reproduced in English, French and Spanish. These are expected to be available in December 1992.

2. Economic and social development training

(a) GIS educational workbooks

202. UNITAR has undertaken the development of a series of educational workbooks entitled "Explorations in GIS Technology". Each workbook attempts to summarize the current status of GIS techniques and application areas for specific environmental management problems. The first two of the series are "Change and Time Series Analysis in GIS" and "Forestry Applications in GIS". Other volumes currently in production include "Coastal Zone Management", "Mountain Ecosystems", "Environmental and Technological Hazards" and "Error Tracking and Decision Theory in GIS".

203. The workbooks provide hands-on training materials for courses conducted by UNITAR, and also, because of their self-explanatory nature, they are useful in a variety of education and training settings, including university curricula and continuing professional education.

(b) Research on debt management

204. To support training activities on legal aspects of debt management, UNITAR also carries out research in direct relation to these activities.

205. Since January 1992, the training programme on debt management has been involved in the preparation of useful and pertinent documents. A series of publications on various aspects of debt management have been planned by the UNITAR European Office.

206. In 1992, UNITAR published a document entitled "Debt restructuring", containing summaries of presentations made by UNITAR resource persons having extensive theoretical and practical experience in various fields of debt management (e.g. rescheduling of the external debt through the Paris and London Clubs, arbitration, sovereign borrowing, and the principles of budgetary law).

207. Similarly, another document, published in 1992, contains participants' recommendations generated as a concrete output of various UNITAR seminars and workshops in both East and West Africa. This document will not only help in evaluation exercises in East and West Africa, but will also generate the momentum to create awareness among top government officials and decision makers in the respective countries to various important but neglected issues.

208. A third document entitled "Good Debt Management Pays" and a fourth one dealing with the outcome of the East African Evaluation are planned for the coming months.

209. These documents were published following a genuine need in developing countries to alleviate the information isolation of debt managers through sensitization, and therefore have been very well received in African countries. It should be noted, however, that it is neither the intention nor the task of UNITAR to publish general studies about various aspects of debt management, but only to come up with relevant and to-the-point documents, whenever deemed useful.

210. Research has been undertaken to target the needs of the legal practitioners in the legal aspects of debt management in developing countries. With funding provided by UNDP, UNITAR is developing a training package on the legal aspects of debt management. This will be a self-explanatory package with various topics divided into different modules. The purpose of this package is to strengthen local capacity-building and institutions in developing countries through its introduction in universities as part of the curriculum and in training institutions in developing countries, as well as in government entities. It would also be used in future UNITAR seminars and workshops. The training package will be designed in a way that it could be used by government lawyers and private practitioners who are involved in international financial transactions and debt management. The training package could also be used as a reference to provide quick answers to certain basic issues and to direct the user to more specialized sources for more complex problems.

211. The basic structure and content of this training package is expected to be ready by February 1993. UNITAR will then proceed to publish and distribute and introduce it in developing countries thereafter.

CHAPTER III

CONCLUSION

212. As can be seen from the present review, in spite of the difficulties it had to face, the Institute has continued to deliver its training programme.

213. The report and the statistics annexed thereto are self-explanatory. Ninety-eight programmes have been organized over four continents and 30 countries during the period under review, benefiting 3,847 participants. These programmes meet training needs in the areas of multilateral diplomacy and international cooperation and in the field of economic and social development. Each programme has been able to mobilize assistance from one or more United Nations bodies and/or specialized agencies of the United Nations system. UNITAR could not even respond to all queries nor meet all training needs. The number of participants has to be limited to the number of available places. As an example, more than 200 applications were received for 10 scholarships available for the training programme on environmental management. For the 1992 United Nations/UNITAR Fellowship Programme in International Law, close to 150 official nomination forms were received for 19 fellowships. The focus of UNITAR activities on training shall still be accompanied by streamlining measures to answer the most pressing needs within the limited financial means available.

ANNEX I

A. List of training events conducted by the New York Office from 1 July 1990 to 30 June 1992

1. Training for multilateral diplomacy and international cooperation

United Nations/UNITAR Fellowship Programme in International Law	2 July-10 August 1990	The Hague
Special training programme for Maltese Government officials	16-20 July 1990	Valletta
General briefing for new delegates on the work of the forty-fifth session of the General Assembly	19-20 July 1990	New York
Special briefing for new delegates on the work of the forty-fifth session of the General Assembly	21 September 1990	New York
Joint UNITAR/IFANS training programme for officials/executives from the Republic of Korea	26 November-7 December 1990	Seoul
Orientation course on the Security Council for members of the Council	3-6 December 1990	New York
French language workshop on the structure, retrieval and use of United Nations documentation	11-15 February 1991	New York
Regional refresher course on international law for senior government legal advisers of countries of southern Africa	12-22 February 1991	Windhoek
Course on basic economic concepts and international economic issues	6 March-15 May 1991	New York
Joint UNITAR/World Game Institute leader's workshop for the permanent missions to the United Nations	13 March 1991	New York
Joint UNITAR/FASID (Foundation for Advanced Studies on International Development) course on international organizations	18-22 March 1991	New York
Orientation course for new members of permanent missions to the United Nations	18-22 March 1991	New York

Workshop on international affairs	12 April-28 June 1991	New York
English language workshop on the structure, retrieval and use of United Nations documentation	20-24 May 1991	New York
Joint UNITAR/EDI World Bank seminar on international development issues	1 May-14 June 1991	New York/ Washington, D.C.
Workshop on the negotiation of international legal instruments	17-20 June 1991	New York
Hi-tech symposium on computer-communication systems in the 1990s for members of permanent missions to the United Nations and for staff members of the United Nations Secretariat and affiliated organizations	19-20 June 1991	New York
United Nations/UNITAR Fellowship Programme in International Law	1 July-9 August 1991	The Hague
Briefing on the functioning of the United Nations system for ministers and parliamentarians from Namibia	13 September 1991	New York
Briefing on the functioning of the United Nations system for ministers and parliamentarians from Saudi Arabia	16 September 1991	New York
General briefing for new delegates on the work of the forty-sixth session of the General Assembly	18-19 September 1991	New York
Special briefing for new delegates on the work of the Fifth Committee of the General Assembly	20 September 1991	New York
Special briefing for new delegates on the work of the Sixth Committee of the General Assembly	20 September 1991	New York
Joint UNITAR/DPI seminar on international peace and security issues for journalists from developing countries	2 October 1991	New York
Orientation course on the Security Council for members of the Council	2-6 December 1991	New York

French language workshop on the structure, retrieval and use of United Nations documentation	24-28 February 1992	New York
Orientation course for new members of permanent missions on the work of the United Nations	16-20 March 1992	New York
Joint UNITAR/EDI World Bank seminar on international development issues	14-26 June 1992	Washington, D.C.
Workshop on the negotiation of international legal instruments	22-25 June 1992	New York

2. Training for economic and social development

Training workshop in port management operations for senior port officials of Africa, Asia and Central America	11-31 August 1991	Hamburg
Two seminars for managers involved in the implementation of the economic reform in Romania in cooperation with Clark-Atlanta University and the University Center of Atlanta	5-18 September and 18-26 September 1991	Bucharest

3. Training for peace-keeping and peacemaking

Peace-keeping forum United Nations peace-keeping: the prospects for Cambodia	20 November 1991	New York
Peace-keeping forum Yugoslavia: a new challenge for the United Nations	24 January 1992	New York
Peace-keeping forum United Nations involvement in verifying the Angolan Peace Accords	18 March 1992	New York
New York training seminar on peace-keeping	23-27 March 1992	New York
Peace-keeping forum Somalia	6 May 1992	New York
Peace-keeping forum The Blue Guards	17 June 1992	New York

4. Special programmes

(a) Academic programmes

Occidental United Nations programme, in cooperation with Occidental College, Los Angeles, open also to qualified United Nations staff members	25 September-8 December 1990	New York
Joint UNITAR/Clark-Atlanta University: Cecil Ram United Nations Semester Programme	12 September-18 December 1991	New York
Occidental United Nations programme, in cooperation with Occidental College, Los Angeles, open also to qualified United Nations staff members	24 September-6 December 1991	New York

(b) Special programmes

UNITAR/UNDP/City University of New York seminar on modern information technology and networks in government policy-making for ASEAN countries	17-21 September 1991	Singapore
Workshop for United Nations staff members preparing for the competitive examination for promotion from General to Professional Service, in cooperation with the United Nations Staff Union	23 July-6 September 1991	New York

B. List of training events conducted by the Geneva Office from 1 July 1990 to 30 June 1992

TRAINING EVENTS	DATE	VENUE
Training Programme in GIS for Scientists from ICIMOD and the Indu-Kuksh Region	30 April - 4 August 1990	Bangkok, Thailand
Training Programme in GIS for Scientists from French-speaking Africa	4 June - 31 August 1990	Nairobi, Kenya
Training in GIS for Environmental Management	7 January - 11 May 1991	Lausanne/ Geneva, Switzerland
Workshop on International Economic Development	*9 January 1991*	*Geneva, Switzerland*
Advanced workshop in GIS within the Mediterranean Priority Actions Programme (PAP)	21 - 25 January 1991	Split, Yugoslavia
Training Programme in GIS for Environmental Management for African Scientists	21 January - 21 April 1991	Nairobi, Kenya
Introduction to International Economics	*25 February - 1 March 1991*	*Geneva, Switzerland*
Law and Procedures of Multilateral Economic Negotiations in the United Nations	*8 - 12 April 1991*	*Geneva, Switzerland*
UNITAR/IIAOP Seminar on Multilateral Diplomacy and International Cooperation (French)	*15 - 20 April 1991*	*Geneva, Switzerland*
The Structure and the Functions of the Principal Organs of the United Nations Organization (English/French)	*22 - 26 April and 29 April - 3 May 1991*	*Geneva, Switzerland*
Workshop for Senior Managers of Disaster Relief Programmes	23 - 26 April 1991	Ouahigouya, Burkina Faso
National Workshop for Senior Managers of Disaster Relief Programmes	1 May - 24 May 1991	Tapoa, Niger

Note: Events in italics refer to activities under the multilateral diplomacy training programmes.

TRAINING EVENTS	DATE	VENUE
Interdisciplinary Workshops in GIS for Environmental Management for Czechoslovakian Scientists and Planners	19 - 24 May 1991 and 26 - 31 May 1991	Prague and Banska Stiavnica
The Structure, Retrieval and Use of United Nations Documentation	*28 - 30 May 1991*	*Geneva, Switzerland*
International Law Programme	*3 - 21 June 1991*	*Geneva, Switzerland*
Procedures for the Settlement of Disputes at GATT (English/French)	*5 - 6 June and 19 - 20 June 1991*	*Geneva, Switzerland*
The Setting, Issues and Techniques of Multilateral Economic Negotiations (English/French)	*10 - 14 June and 2 - 6 December 1991*	*Geneva, Switzerland*
National Follow-up Workshops on Legal Aspects of Debt Management	8 -12 July 1991	Dar-es-Salaam, Tanzania and Nairobi, Kenya
National GIS Seminar	14 July 1991	Abidjan, Ivory Coast
UNITAR Background Information Sessions on Key Issues discussed in the UNCED Process	17 - 24 July 1991	Geneva, Switzerland
FAO-UNEP/UNITAR Regional Workshop on the Implementation of PIC	29 July - 2 August 1991	Manila, Philippines
National GIS Seminar	21 - 23 August 1991	Kampala, Uganda
Interdisciplinary Workshops in GIS for Environmental Management for Hindu-Kush Region Scientists and Planners	24 - 30 September 1991	Kathmandu, Nepal
Seminar on Legal aspects of Debt Management	8 - 6 October 1991	Accra, Ghana
National GIS Seminar	22 October 1991	Lusaka, Zambia

TRAINING EVENTS	DATE	VENUE
Orientation Seminar for Newly Accredited Members of Permanent Missions (English/French)	*20 - 22 November 1991*	*Geneva, Switzerland*
UNITAR Expert Meeting on Training in International Environment-Development Negotiations	21 - 22 November 1991	Geneva, Switzerland
Workshop on Disaster Relief Management for Decision Makers	26 - 29 November 1991	Douguia, Chad
UNEP/UNITAR Sub-regional workshop on the Implementation of Prior Informed Consent: From PIC to Chemicals Management	9 - 13 December 1991	Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
GIS Planning Meeting for SADCC Sub-Regional workshop	8 - 9 January 1992	Harare, Zimbabwe
Geographic Information Systems (GIS)/IPS Training Programme at EPFL for Latin American Trainees	13 January - 15 May 1992	Lausanne, Switzerland
National Follow-up Workshop on Legal Aspects of External Debt Management (EDM)	20-24 January 1992	Kampala, Uganda
Training in Multilateral Diplomacy for Vietnamese Government Officials	*10 - 21 February 1992*	*Hanoi, Vietnam*
National GIS Seminar	11 February 1992	Gabarone, Botswana
National GIS Seminar	3 March 1992	Maseru, Lesotho
GIS: Advanced Workshop for Environmental Management	9-14 March 1992	Santiago & Puerto Montt, Chile
UNITAR/FASID Training Course on International Organizations	*9-20 March 1992*	*Geneva, Switzerland*
GIS: UNITAR/UNSO/AGRHYMET Sub-Regional Training	19 March - 21 May 1992	Niamey, Niger
IRPTC/UNITAR Sub-Regional Workshop on National Registers of Potentially Toxic Chemicals	30 March - 10 April 1992	Cha-Am, Thailand

TRAINING EVENTS	DATE	VENUE
Introduction to International Economics	*6 - 10 April 1992*	*Geneva, Switzerland*
INC-FCCC/IPCC/UNITAR Pre-Session Workshop on International Environmental Negotiation	April 1992	New York, USA
Regional Workshop on Problems Associated with the Use of Pesticides in Latin America (UNEP/UNITAR PIC Training Module)	21-25 April 1992	Bogota, Colombia
GIS: SADCC Regional Workshop for Natural Resource Management	22-25 April 1992	Harare, Zimbabwe
Seminar on the Structure and Functioning of the Principal Organs of the United Nations	*27 April - 1 May 1992*	*Geneva, Switzerland*
Seminar on the Structures and Functioning of the Principal Organs of the United Nations (French)	*4-8 May 1992*	*Geneva, Switzerland*
Seminar on the Structure, Retrieval and Use of UN Documentation	*11-13 May 1992*	*Geneva, Switzerland*
Procedures for the Settlement of Commercial Disputes at Gatt	*26 - 27 May 1992*	*Geneva, Switzerland*
The Setting, Issues and Techniques of Multilateral Economic Negotiations (French)	*1-5 June 1992*	*Geneva, Switzerland*
International Law Programme (French/English)	*1-19 June 1992*	*Geneva, Switzerland*
National Follow-up Workshop on Legal Aspects of Debt Management	8-12 June 1992	Lagos, Nigeria
National Follow-up Workshop on Legal Aspects of Debt Management	8-12 June 1992	Accra, Ghana
Practices and Procedures of some Geneva-based UN Organizations and Bodies	15-19 June 1992	Geneva, Switzerland
GIS: National Seminar	17 June 1992	Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso

ANNEX II

Statistics on training for the period
1 July 1990 to 30 June 1992

Country	Status on 30 June 1990	Number of participants trained (1 July 1990-30 June 1992)	Status on 30 June 1992
Afghanistan	48	11	59
Albania	7	2	9
Algeria	63	22	85
Angola	17	5	22
Antigua and Barbuda	8	1	9
Argentina	108	15	123
Armenia	0	2	2
Australia	42	26	68
Austria	54	20	74
Bahamas	60	9	69
Bahrain	97	11	108
Bangladesh	65	13	78
Barbados	68	7	75
Belarus	6	2	8
Belgium	54	14	68
Belize	8	6	14
Benin	70	19	89
Bhutan	83	7	90
Bolivia	49	9	58
Botswana	48	154	202
Brazil	69	21	90

Country	Status on 30 June 1990	Number of participants trained (1 July 1990–30 June 1992)	Status on 30 June 1992
British Virgin Islands	1	0	1
Brunei Darussalam	22	34	56
Bulgaria	72	10	82
Burkina Faso	43	21	64
Burundi	58	11	69
Cambodia	61	8	69
Cameroon	64	13	77
Canada	109	11	120
Cape Verde	28	18	46
Central African Republic	66	6	72
Chad	55	26	81
Chile	97	14	111
China	152	67	219
Colombia	86	17	103
Comoros	21	3	24
Congo	29	13	42
Cook Islands	3	0	3
Costa Rica	46	18	64
Côte d'Ivoire	92	66	158
Cuba	79	21	100
Cyprus	32	9	41
Czechoslovakia	40	58	98
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	32	6	38
Denmark	31	12	43

Country	Status on 30 June 1990	Number of participants trained (1 July 1990-30 June 1992)	Status on 30 June 1992
Djibouti	26	6	32
Dominica	18	1	19
Dominican Republic	59	6	65
Ecuador	76	13	89
Egypt	181	36	217
El Salvador	38	13	51
Equatorial Guinea	14	1	15
Estonia	0	7	7
Ethiopia	77	76	153
Fiji	45	14	59
Finland	81	24	105
France	160	64	224
Gabon	95	24	119
Gambia	24	15	39
Germany	295	56	351
Ghana	140	63	203
Greece	37	7	44
Grenada	17	6	23
Guatemala	54	10	64
Guinea	112	3	115
Guinea-Bissau	29	4	33
Guyana	47	9	56
Haiti	143	52	195
Holy See	55	13	68
Honduras	73	19	92
Hong Kong	1	0	1

Country	Status on 30 June 1990	Number of participants trained (1 July 1990-30 June 1992)	Status on 30 June 1992
Hungary	47	13	60
Iceland	11	2	13
India	95	23	118
Indonesia	181	51	232
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	87	19	106
Iraq	126	13	139
Ireland	37	5	42
Israel	58	8	66
Italy	44	9	53
Jamaica	92	15	107
Japan	48	43	91
Jordan	79	6	85
Kenya	98	39	137
Kuwait	142	16	158
Lao People's Democratic Republic	32	2	34
Latvia	0	5	5
Lebanon	41	8	49
Lesotho	38	22	60
Liberia	68	3	71
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	123	3	126
Liechtenstein	0	6	6
Lithuania	0	4	4
Luxembourg	7	4	11
Madagascar	73	11	84

Country	Status on 30 June 1990	Number of participants trained (1 July 1990-30 June 1992)	Status on 30 June 1992
Malawi	56	12	68
Malaysia	105	31	136
Maldives	20	11	31
Mali	72	30	102
Malta	48	49	97
Marshall Islands	0	3	3
Mauritania	46	7	53
Mauritius	35	15	50
Mexico	167	26	193
Micronesia (Federated States of)	2	3	5
Monaco	6	0	6
Mongolia	72	14	86
Montserrat	1	0	1
Morocco	88	13	101
Mozambique	44	10	54
Myanmar	80	22	102
Namibia	1	53	54
Nepal	71	9	80
Netherlands	61	16	77
Netherlands Antilles	2	0	2
New Zealand	67	6	73
Nicaragua	68	13	81
Niger	53	36	89
Nigeria	220	40	260
Norway	30	10	40

Country	Status on 30 June 1990	Number of participants trained (1 July 1990-30 June 1992)	Status on 30 June 1992
Oman	97	22	119
Pakistan	100	30	130
Panama	67	15	82
Papua New Guinea	46	7	53
Paraguay	36	4	40
Peru	98	14	112
Philippines	144	38	182
Poland	70	21	91
Portugal	47	4	51
Qatar	78	4	82
Republic of Korea	92	70	162
Rwanda	77	3	80
Saint Kitts and Nevis	16	1	17
Saint Lucia	20	4	24
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	13	0	13
Samoa	22	3	25
San Marino	6	0	6
Sao Tome and Principe	18	0	18
Saudi Arabia	120	14	134
Senegal	69	98	167
Seychelles	18	1	19
Sierra Leone	56	0	56
Singapore	94	28	122

Country	Status on 30 June 1990	Number of participants trained (1 July 1990-30 June 1992)	Status on 30 June 1992
Solomon Islands	12	5	17
Somalia	49	6	55
South Africa	6	13	19
Spain	23	5	28
Sri Lanka	66	24	90
Sudan	143	24	167
Suriname	103	2	105
Swaziland	67	13	80
Sweden	104	16	120
Switzerland	104	20	124
Syrian Arab Republic	62	13	75
Thailand	143	29	172
Togo	56	13	69
Tonga	4	1	5
Trinidad and Tobago	94	11	105
Tunisia	104	7	111
Turkmenistan	0	1	1
Turkey	103	14	117
Tuvalu	1	1	2
Uganda	112	152	264
Ukraine	14	3	17
Russian Federation	0	7	7
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	158	15	173
United Arab Emirates	38	12	50

Country	Status on 30 June 1990	Number of participants trained (1 July 1990-30 June 1992)	Status on 30 June 1992
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	108	21	129
United Republic of Tanzania	134	91	225
United States of America	198	60	258
Uruguay	52	13	65
Vanuatu	8	7	15
Venezuela	193	21	214
Viet Nam	92	39	131
Yemen	150	9	159
Yugoslavia	67	14	81
Zaire	144	4	148
Zambia	64	104	168
Zimbabwe	30	82	112
Observer organizations	105	34	139
United Nations System	633	296	929
Other International Organizations	111	20	131
Academic Institutions	300	61	361
Total	**12 598**	**3 847**	**16 475**

ANNEX III

Contributions

A. Government contributions to the General Fund of UNITAR for the period 1 July 1990 to 30 June 1992

(United States dollars)

Country	Amount
Algeria	10 000.00
Argentina	20 000.00
Cameroon	26 718.40
China	10 000.00
Côte d'Ivoire	10 000.00
France	217 293.80
Greece	10 000.00
India	20 000.00
Indonesia	8 000.00
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	20 000.00
Italy	79 272.93
Jamaica	1 571.43
Japan	200 000.00
Kuwait	20 000.00
Malta	2 047.64
Mauritius	500.00
Mexico	9 999.99
Nigeria	159 023.24
Oman	6 000.00
Pakistan	15 000.00
Philippines	849.86
Republic of Korea	20 000.00
Rwanda	2 000.00
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	1 000.00
Switzerland	130 813.95
Trinidad and Tobago	7 023.70
Tunisia	4 902.59
United Republic of Tanzania	2 831.39
Uruguay	1 000.00
Venezuela	19 963.40
Yugoslavia	5 000.00
Total	1 040 812.32

B. Contributions under special purpose grants agreements for the period 1 July 1990 to 30 June 1992

Projects	Project code	Contributions during the period 1 July 1990 to 30 June 1992 (United States dollars)
Environmental and natural resource training programme	ZWB 807 ZWB 808 ZWB 013 ZWB 011 ZXW 016 ZWB 012 AG 546 YZ-RAF	3 395 858
Training programme on legal aspects of debt management	ZXB 002 ZXB 003 ZXB 004 ZXB 005	1 033 403
Training of journalists in international cooperation and multilateral diplomacy	AG 506 AG 543	536 485
UNITAR Information Centre for Heavy Crude and Tar Sands	AG 946 AG 509 AG 514 AG 516 AG 536 AG 537	496 001
Training in disaster relief management	ZYB 003 ZYB 005	242 102
Centre on Small Energy Resources - Italy	AG 965	237 830
UNITAR/UNDP-sponsored foreign affairs training for Ethiopian officers	AG 530 AG 545	209 390
Development of training video in peace-keeping	AG 541	175 000
Junior Professional Officer - (Geneva-based)	AG 539	155 283
Workshop on port management and operations, Hamburg	AG 535	58 170

Projects	Project code	Contributions during the period 1 July 1990 to 30 June 1992 (United States dollars)
Advisory service to the Institute for Diplomatic and International Studies (IDIS) Kenya	ZYB 002	40 000
Joint UNITAR/Clark-Atlanta/Occidental College "Semester at the United Nations" programme	AG 534	39 600
United Nations system at Geneva (research/printing)	ZWB 005	32 000
Training workshop in multilateral economic negotiations for senior civil servants in Viet Nam	AG 540	23 100
Training on international organizations for Japanese civil servants (FASID)	ZWB 015	22 035
UNITAR/UNDP/CUNY Training programme in information technology for the ASEAN countries	AG 523	15 000
New York seminar on Peace-keeping and Simulation Exercise	AG 547	15 000
Training programme on multilateral diplomacy, Korea	AG 528	8 023
Central America towards the year 2000 - a population perspective	AG 518	5 350
A comprehensive test-ban treaty and the non-proliferation treaty	AG 519	5 000
Changing role of the United Nations in the context of the current transformations of the international system	AG 520	2 994
	Total	6 747 624

ANNEX IV

List of UNITAR publications for the period 1 July 1990 to 30 June 1992

Directory of European Training Institutions (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.89.III.K.DS/8).

Production of Electrical Energy from Low-Enthalpy Geothermal Resources by Binary Power Plants (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.89.III.K.Man/4).

The United Nations and International Business (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.89.III.K.ST/28).

Training of External Debt Managers in Sub-Saharan African Countries (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.89.III.K.RS/18).

Directory of Ongoing United Nations-related research in European academic institutions (United Nations publication, Sales No. E/F.90.III.K.RS/19).

International Administration: Law and Management Practices in International Organization (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.90.III.K.ST.29).

UNITAR: Twenty-five Years of Training and Research for the United Nations (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.90.III.K.DS/9).

Fifth UNITAR International Conference on Heavy Crude and Tar Sands (a four-volume set) (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.91.III.K.CR.32).

The Role of the United Nations in the New World Order (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.91.III.K.CR/33).

Photovoltaic Resources: Application Utilization and Assessment - A Guidebook for Policy Planners (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.91.III.K.Man/7).

Manual on Human Rights Reporting (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.91.XIV.1).

Non-Governmental Developing Organizations of Developing Countries (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.91.III.K.RS/22).

The United Nations System at Geneva (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.91.III.K.LS/6).

The Challenge of African Disasters (United Nations publication, Sales No. 92.III.K.RS/23).

Global Facility Investment (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.92.III.K.Man/8).

Small Geothermal Resources (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.92.III.K.Man/9).

Application of Geochemistry in Geothermal Reservoir Development (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.92.III.K.Man/10).

Fluid Sampling for Geothermal Prospecting (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.92.III.K.Man/10).

ANNEX V

A. Composition of the Board of Trustees from 1990 to 1992

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